The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Anglo-American Interests and Alliance.
- British Opinion 511
- American Opinion 512

Detail Map of Cuba and Havana . . 514

Ultimatum to Spain 515

The Attitude of Spain 517

A New Postmaster-General 518

Topics in Brief 518

Portraits of Gen. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Ex-United States Minister to Spain, and Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster-General.

LETTERS AND ART:

Did Shakespeare Portray Himself in Macbeth and Hamlet? 519

Henrik Ibsen at Seventy 519

A Story of Young Godowsky 520

A Famous Art Treasure Found . . . 521

The Eugene Field Francis Wilson Knew 521

English as She is Advertised 522

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

A Recent Theory of Sleep 523

An American Submarine Boat . . . 523

The Electric Arc-Light as a Telephone 524

The Sensation of "Having Been There Before" 525

Removal of Germs by Filtration . . . 525

The Speed of a Bird's Flight 526

Is Chloroform Dangerous? 526

Automatic Collision-Preventer 526

Science Brevities 526

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Proposed Change of Name for the Protestant Episcopal Church 527

Must the Church and Theology Part Company? 527

Tolstoï on the Inadequacy of Science . 528

As to Professor Briggs's Change . . 528

The Inquisition in Modern Times . . 529

Religious Notes 530

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Discontent over Our War 531

Increase of the German Navy 532

Anglo-Russian Rivalries in Arabia . . 533

The Partitioning of China 533

The Matrimonial Problem in Africa . 534

Foreign Notes 534

MISCELLANEOUS:

Mrs. Stanton's Survey of her Long Life 535

Lady Somerset's Tribute to Miss Willard 536

Correspondents' Corner 536

Sense of Feeling in a Lost Limb.

Business Situation 537

Current Events 538

Chess 540

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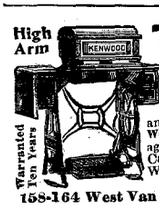

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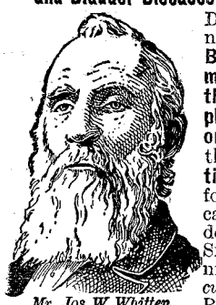
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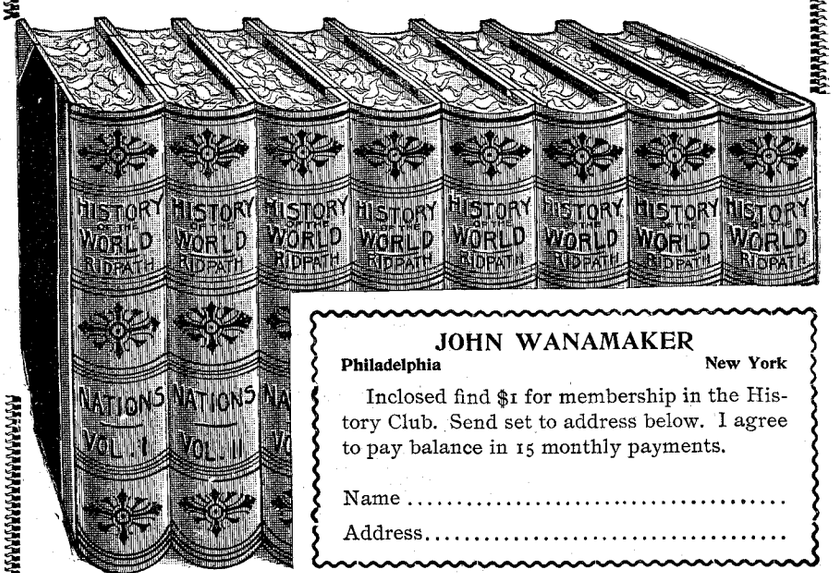

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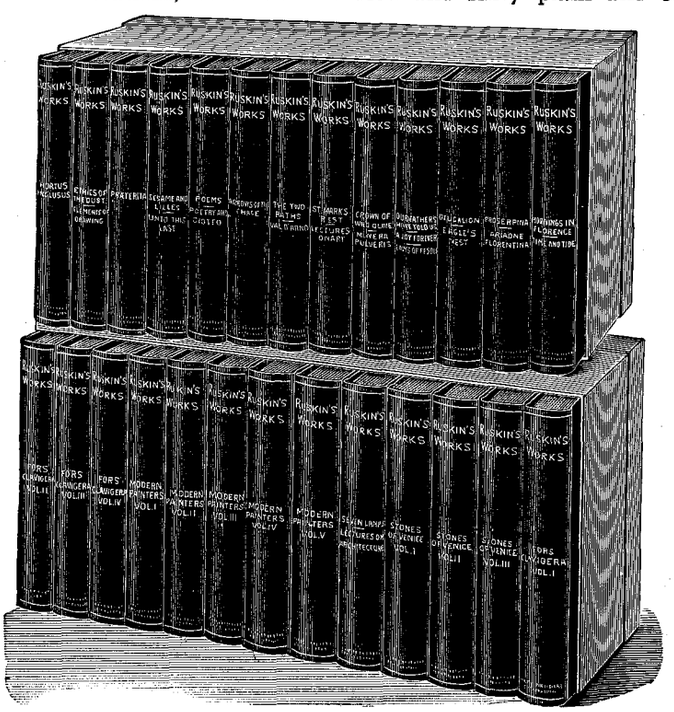

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ANGLO-AMERICAN INTERESTS AND ALLIANCE.

DISCUSSION of international phases of the Cuban crisis has renewed a great deal of newspaper speculation about an alliance of some kind between Great Britain and the United States. The tone of the London press has been unusually friendly to the United States during the late developments in the Cuban affair, and the British Ambassador at Washington is generally credited with editing the text of the joint note of the powers presented to President McKinley on April 7. The note read:

"The undersigned, representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia, duly authorized in that behalf, address, in the name of their respective Governments, a pressing appeal to the feelings of humanity and moderation of the President and of the American people, in their existing differences with Spain. They earnestly hope that further negotiations will lead to an agreement which, while securing the maintenance of peace, will afford all necessary guaranties for the reestablishment of order in Cuba.

"The powers do not doubt that the humanitarian and purely disinterested character of this representation will be fully recognized and appreciated by the American nation."

President McKinley replied as follows:

"The Government of the United States recognizes the good-will which has prompted the friendly communication of the representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia, as set forth in the address of Your Excellencies, and shares the hope therein expressed that the outcome of the situation in Cuba may be the maintenance of peace between the United States and Spain by affording the necessary guaranties for the reestablishment of order in the island, so terminating the chronic condition of disturbance there which so deeply injures the interests and menaces the tranquillity of the American nation by the character and consequences of the struggle thus kept up at our doors, besides shocking its sentiment of humanity.

"The Government of the United States appreciates the humanitarian and disinterested character of the communication now made on behalf of the powers named, and for its part is confident that equal appreciation will be shown for its own earnest and unselfish endeavors to fulfil a duty to humanity by ending a situation the indefinite prolongation of which has become insufferable."

Diplomatically interpreted, the note and the reply to it have been construed as an international acknowledgment of the interests of the United States in Cuba. Conservative Washington correspondents reported later that Great Britain's refusal alone blocked a joint naval demonstration by European powers in United States waters to protest against the terms of our ultimatum to Spain. Verification of this report may be needed, but an exchange of moral support of Great Britain in the far East by the United States for moral support of the United States by Great Britain in Cuban complications, has been more or less openly favored by journals of repute in both countries. Some expressions of opinion from both British and American sources are appended:

British Opinion (Cabled from London).

Deep and Strong Current of Sympathy.—"Personally I have always believed that beneath the sometimes troubled surface there was a deep and strong current of sympathy for each other, as well as a sense of essential unity in the two great and free English peoples on the opposite sides of the Atlantic. Some fifteen years ago I ventured to say to a large and representative American audience that I felt sure that if some day England were to be hard pressed by a combination of European powers, America would not stand indifferently by and see the old country in peril. So, likewise, England would not look on unconcerned nor remain neutral were ever America to be in any like risk. For the stories which seem to be put in circulation of British designs regarding Hawaii and of British sympathy with Spain on the Cuban question, there is not a shadow of foundation. We seek nothing in either quarter. We wish nothing in either matter but that you should take the course which will make for your own peace and well-being. We are divided among ourselves on many questions, but are all united on one, in the desire to maintain the most friendly relations with your republic and in the belief that your interests in the world at large are substantially the same as our own, so that cooperation between the two countries will be as practically beneficial to both as it will be in accord with the genuine feelings of our people."—*Letter of James Bryce, M.P., Author of "The American Commonwealth"* (*London Correspondence to The Tribune, New York*).

Advantages of Alliance.—"Such an alliance is natural, and I believe the mere fact of its conclusion would deter others from attacking any inadequately defended interests of either country. Now is the time to accomplish it, when the advantages are apparent to both countries. A decade hence, when, if she desires, the United States can have become a first-class naval power, and will, perhaps, have adopted the policy of free trade, it might not be worth her while to undertake the responsibilities of an alliance with Great Britain. When America has built her navy she will be in a position to enforce her demands, which will not take her long now, with her enormous latent resources and mechanical and engineering facilities. An Anglo-American alliance would be the most powerful factor in the world for peace and the development of commerce."—*From an Interview with Lord Charles Beresford, Vice-Admiral, and Member of the British Parliament.*

Opposition to Anti-American Combination.—"Our concern is to see that England is not once more dragged at the heels of despots and made to play the game of the latest of the rotten tyrannies that encumber the earth. We have good reason to state that there are strong friends of America in the present Government, and we hope Lord Salisbury is one of them; but it is important that the feeling of the country should be adequately represented both in London and in Washington.

"It was not easy to coerce Greece; but America stands in a

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different category. She is a very great power, intensely proud, and entirely self-contained. Her fate has been to undertake a task peculiarly arduous and thankless. She is not going to be bullied by the heroes of the Cretan blockade, and if the movement against her is pressed too far she will be compelled, in her own interests, to clear the situation.

"Our present purpose is to insist that our Government does best by using every means in its power to defeat any anti-American combination. If there be any doubt about the feelings of the great majority of the nation, we shall be happy to try the experiment of marching a hundred thousand Londoners through the metropolis with the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes in combination. It is the business of the mother country to stand by her children of the West as stiffly and strongly as one country can by another."—*The Daily Chronicle.*

Judging the United States.—"It is easy to look back and reflect that if the steps taken too late had been adopted earlier a conflict would have been averted. Those who condemn the conduct of the United States confuse the question of taste and tact with the most serious moral and political problems. It is quite true, as we have painful reason to know, that American statesmen conduct international controversies with a bluntness and directness almost brutal, and which shows little regard for the sensitiveness of those with whom they are in communication. The most exquisite suavity of polished diplomacy could not, however, have disguised the forbidding realities of the case.

"Spain has failed to maintain even the elements of a civilized government. Had Great Britain been in the position of America, it may be frankly doubted whether our patience would have lasted as long. These facts must be borne in mind before the hasty judgment of continental journals, founded largely on the roughness of American diplomatic methods, is listened to. And there is another point of view which is persistently overlooked. Most of the continental censors of the United States believe, with the *Vossische Zeitung*, that the motives of humanity urged by President McKinley are a hypocritical mask, covering territorial aggrandizement. This charge has not the least foundation."—*The Telegraph.*

"The announcement that the United States will adhere strictly to the principles of the Treaty of Paris is an expression of a genuine desire to conform to the more humane views of warfare accepted by the powers. The sympathy for the United States felt by Great Britain can not but be strengthened, especially among the commercial community, by the sense of relief thus afforded.

"It is to be hoped that in the interests of both countries and the world at large the better understanding now being arrived at may be permanent. The Americans will observe, no doubt, that there is little sympathy and even little toleration for them anywhere but in this country, her colonies, and dependencies."—*The Times.*

"Taking for granted President McKinley's sincerity in saying the United States does not desire conquest of territory, the fact remains that the United States, which call themselves America, are engaged in endeavoring to expel a European power from her foothold in the New World. This can hardly happen without giving increased force to the sentiment which Mr. Olney expressed in such crude terms in his letter to the Marquis of Salisbury, and the war can hardly end without affecting the general position of the European powers profoundly, be its course what it may. . . . . .

"There is a great deal of billing and cooing among the Anglo-Saxons at present. In the United States there is a certain amount of gush, probably as sincere as the hysterical emotion excited by Bryan's flashy 'cross-of-gold' metaphor. Here there are always people who gush when America is concerned; but these waves of emotion come and go. Deep-rooted feelings of dislike and substantial interests don't."—*The St. James's Gazette.*

"The idea of ridding Cuba of Spaniards has been threatened by American statesmen during the last half-century, but the merit of acting upon it, with all its tremendous responsibilities and risks—for it is a merit—belongs to President McKinley. The adequacy of his justification can not be doubted in England, and every voice is raised to wish the United States success."—*The Daily Graphic.*

American Opinion.

Bound in Partnership.—"We are sometimes accused of looking after our own interests with a certain energy and pertinacity. I might say in the spirit of pride rather than contrition, that only shows what stock we are of; but this truth is incontestable, that for nearly three generations of men and in spite of constant differences, there has been peace between us and friendly regard—a peace growing more firm and solid as the years go by, and a friendship which I am sure the vast majority of both peoples hope and trust may last forever. The good understanding between us is based on something deeper than mere expediency. All who think can not but see there is a sanction like that of religion which binds us in partnership in the serious work of the world.

"Whether we will or not, we are associated in that work by the very nature of things, and no man and no group of men can prevent it. We are bound by ties we did not forge and that we can not break. We are joint ministers in the same sacred mission of freedom and progress, charged with duties we can not evade by the imposition of irresistible hands."—*From a speech by John Hay, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, at the Easter Banquet, Mansion House, London, April 20.*

Reasons for Alliance.—"The wisdom of an alliance between the United States and England depends upon the terms proposed. Anything that will strengthen the brotherly feeling between the people of the two nations should be fostered. There is an element in our own country which would oppose any alliance, but in England nothing of the sort exists. I know that we are regarded by Englishmen with fraternal kindliness.

"For defensive reasons we need no assistance from any one. We can take care of ourselves under any circumstances which seem possible. The Chinese question has, however, assumed an importance that under all circumstances makes it necessary for us to look seriously upon the suggestion of an alliance with England. I am not prepared to say that we should or should not form an alliance so far as individual questions are concerned. The only point of view from which we can now consider the matter is on the basis of the broad principle itself—on the broad ground of general advisability.

"What do you consider the leading reasons in favor of an alliance?" [was asked.]

"It seems to me there are several reasons, the first and most important being one which I fancy may not meet altogether with the approval of the masses—the benefit England would be to us under such circumstances. She is a far older nation, and therefore more experienced, possessing the calm wisdom that comes with age and the power to judge dispassionately. We should be to her like the young partner to the old one, and as in the case of such a partnership the younger always gains through the ripe knowledge of his elder. The calm, firm, wise policy of England results in the settlement of difficulty, where often the ephemeral passages of our diplomacy accomplish little or nothing.

"Another reason which might weigh in favor of an alliance is the presence of our great neighbor to the north, that stretches from sea to sea—Canada. But for the presence of Canada nothing would confront us at home which would make it possible that we might have serious difficulty with England, but no man can foresee what will happen. There are difficulties between nations under such circumstances just as there are between landowners or in business life. Therefore I say that just so long as Canada exists, so long is there a possibility of difficulty which an alliance would be very apt to remove.

"Again, there is the moral strength that we should enjoy through an alliance with England. I mean the moral strength resulting from the effect of such an alliance upon other nations. It is not to be supposed for a moment that any power would attack the United States and England if those two nations presented a solid front. For that reason an alliance might be advantageous.

"Then there is another reason that we should by no means forget in considering this question of alliance. This is that it would still further cement the fraternal feeling which now exists. The people of Great Britain are favorably disposed toward the people of the United States. They admire our pluck, our energy, our strength. You know we are all English when it comes to a matter of ancestry, or at least the majority of us are. Hence there is the consanguinity which must ever exist between two nations allied by the closest of all ties—a common blood.

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"Still another fact we must consider when surveying the field of reason opened by the question of an Anglo-American alliance is the effect upon commerce. We are not a nation of seamen; England is. Our marine is not developed; hers has gained with every year. It is as a sea power that she holds her high position. Were it otherwise she would never be able to maintain her dignity and power in all parts of the world. On the sea an alliance would be of unquestioned advantage to us."—*From an Interview with E. J. Phelps, Formerly Minister to Great Britain, in the Herald, New York, April 17.*

The Coming Conflict.—"As the world progresses and its several parts are drawn more closely together, weaker peoples and races are crushed and the strong rise into greater prominence. So it is that distinctions which once were of great importance have been in late years losing their significance. The small and weak are sinking out of sight. The strong are becoming stronger. The conflict is reducing itself to a battle among the giants.

"Already in this process of evolution and readjustment the Latin races have distinctly lost ground. Spain is threatened with destruction even as a nation. Italy has recently asserted a distinct national character, but the Italian race as such has not gained in a corresponding way. France has lost ground to a notable degree. The Latin race is in its decline. Germany is making great strides in commerce and is increasing in population at home. But the Germans are not as a race progressing in a way to indicate that they may ever be world-conquerors.

"Of European races, those that occupy the most promising places in the field of the future are the Anglo-Saxon and the Slav. The former is the world ruler of to-day. But to find the seat of its power one must go beyond the British Empire. The dominion of this race is coextensive with the use of the English language. It extends over the United States and all the self-governing parts of the British Empire. On the other hand, the Slav represents practically the whole of Eastern and Southeastern Europe, except those comparatively small areas occupied by Turks, Greeks, Hungarians, and a few others. It is represented politically by the advancing power of Russia. All that Russia gains politically is a distinct gain for the Slav race. Altho Russia governs many people not of Slavonic blood, its influence is in one direction, and the strength of its subjects, whatever their race or creed, will be employed for the establishment of Slavonic supremacy.

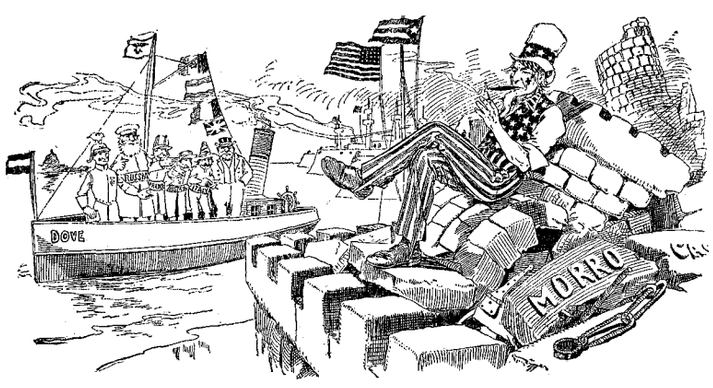
"The coming conflict is between the now dominant Anglo-Saxon and the rising Slav. It would seem that either of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race may prove incapable by itself of resisting Slavonic encroachment. If this proves true, cooperation may come as a necessity for the sake of that protection which races as well as individuals recognize as the first of nature's laws."—*The Republican (Sil. Rep.), Denver.*

The Milk in the Coconut.—"We may not be throwing bricks at the Britons just at present because we have got other and more important matter to attend to, but most certainly we are not making any extraordinary bid for England's favor, and it is wrong and unjust to say so. The boot is entirely on the other leg. England is making a very vigorous but what we trust will be unsuccessful effort to secure the tremendous advantage of the moral support of the United States in the troubles and international complications that encompass and harass her. England stands to-day without a friend. Her utter selfishness, the land-grabbing policy she has ever consistently pursued, her faithlessness to any interests but her own have marked her out as the pariah of the nations, and now in the hour of her direst need, when her industrial supremacy and indeed her territorial possessions in the far East are seriously threatened, she is casting her eyes about for a friend to stand with her against the most powerful and formidable combination that ever confronted her. Her statesmen realize that the closer they knit the bonds of friendly alliance between their country and this, the better chance has England of weathering the storm that impends. Accordingly they are perfectly willing to fill our ears with professions of friendship and make offers of aid and assistance in the event of a war with Spain. They know their aid is not needed—that they never will be called upon to redeem their offers, and they are counting upon establishing in this country a fund of gratitude upon which they can draw to an unlimited extent when their own trouble comes upon them.

"This is the milk in the coconut. This is why England's Parliament is 'unanimous in favor of recognizing the identity of interest of all English-speaking people.' Whenever England manifests any specially friendly purpose it is always well to look behind the profession for the selfish motive. Always will it be found. The United States will trust her at their peril. Their attitude toward her should be that of the old Trojan toward the Greeks:

"'Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.'"

—*The Register (Dem.), Columbia, S. C.*



THE TIME AND PLACE FOR MEDIATION.

UNCLE SAM: "Now, gentlemen, I'll hear what you have to say in the interests of peace."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

The Sum of Unwisdom.—"Such prominent Englishmen as have been interviewed on the subject have agreed in the opinion that an alliance between the United States and Great Britain would be an excellent thing. Viscount Peel expressed the sentiment of all Englishmen when he said that 'the two nations bound together in an offensive and defensive alliance would be a match for any combination of hostile powers' almost beyond doubt.

Expressions of this kind, coming from many prominent Englishmen, are of interest chiefly as indicating that British statesmen feel the need of a powerful ally, and realize that they can not find one in Europe. They understand perfectly, of course, that this country is not at all likely to depart from its traditional policy of avoiding all entangling alliances, especially with European countries. Yet they find some encouragement in the recent manifestation of a hankering on the part of our Republican statesmen for territorial aggrandizement and participation in the play for Oriental trade. They hope at least to produce an impression in continental Europe that we will seriously consider a British alliance, and in this way at least postpone a struggle which they dread, and for which they do not feel prepared without the support of some other power.

"An American alliance, offensive and defensive, with Great Britain would be for us the sum of unwisdom. Let Britain carry on its aggressions and meet its disasters alone. In such a combination there would be for the United States nothing but evil."—*The Chronicle (Dem.), Chicago.*

Alliance to Uphold Monroe Doctrine.—"If any Englishmen suppose that the United States can be induced to support England in extending her empire up the Nile, or in overawing the Boers, or defending the Paniers, or that a representative of the United States will be a second to the British representative in conferences to divide up territory, like those of Berlin or Constantinople, they should dismiss the idea from their minds at once. But the fact may be recalled that the declaration of non-intervention by the United States in European affairs had an essential corollary. The Monroe doctrine declares that the United States would not meddle with the settlements of thrones in Europe by the Holy Alliance, on the condition that European governments should not meddle with the independence of American nations. If there are European powers who will not consent to that vital condition it is not an infraction of the principle, but is the most effective maintenance of it, for the United States to make an alliance with the European Government that upholds it."—*The Dispatch (Ind. Rep.), Pittsburg.*

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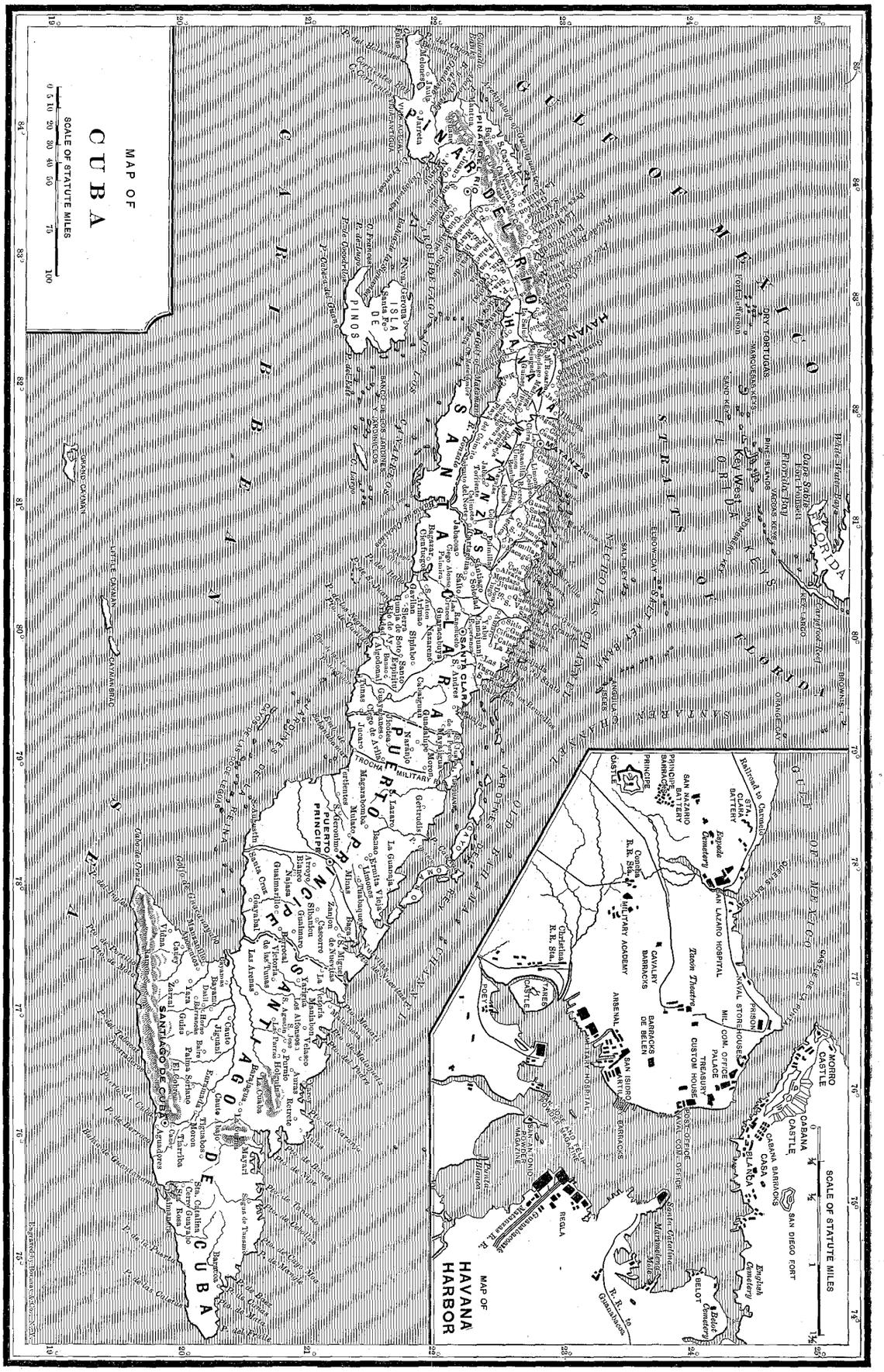
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PRINCIPE BATTERY
SAN LAZARO HOSPITAL
NAVAL STORE HOUSE
PRISON
MIL.-COM. OFFICE
PALACE
TREASURY
CUSTOM HOUSE
POST-OFFICE
NAVAL CONSTR. OFFICE
CAVALRY BARRACKS
MILITARY ACADEMY
ARSENAL
BARRACKS DE BELEN
SAN ISIDRO
MILITARY HOSPITAL
ARTILLERY BARRACKS
PUNTALES
CASTLE
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ATARES
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POWDER MAGAZINE
BELOT
English Cemetery
Jesus del Monte
Colon Cemetery
Cemetery
Railroad to Carmelo
STA. CLARA BATTERY
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ULTIMATUM TO SPAIN.

THE ultimatum of the United States Government demands that Spain relinquish authority in Cuba and withdraw its forces therefrom. These demands were finally formulated through a conference committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, which agreed to report the Senate resolutions (see THE LITERARY DIGEST last week) with recognition of the "Cuban Republic" stricken out. As passed by both branches of Congress (April 19) and signed by President McKinley (April 20) the resolutions read:

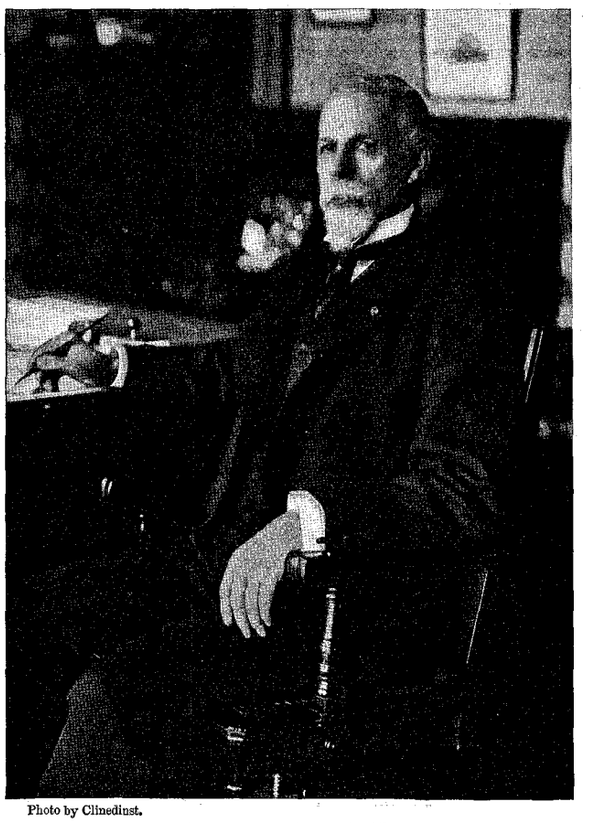
"Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battle-ship, with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and can not longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited; resolved—

"First. That the people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

"Second. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand, that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"Third. That the President of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

"Fourth. That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."



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GEN. RUSSELL A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

The content of these resolutions was officially communicated to the representative of Spain at Washington, together with notice that Spain would be given three days in which to comply with the demands. Thereupon the Spanish Minister Señor Polo y Bernabé asked for and received his passports and departed for Canada.

Meaning of the Resolutions.—"This country interferes on humanitarian grounds, the destruction of the battle-ship *Maine* being cited as the culminating evidence of the barbarous misrule of Spain. It is not cited as a reason for interference, but only as evidence of the existence of other more general reasons. . . . . .

"There was objection to declaring that the people of Cuba are free and independent, as in an obscure way recognizing the Cuban republic. The Cuban Junta so interprets the words. But, literally, they relate only to the condition of the people themselves; and, besides that, they are taken from our own Declaration of Independence, and are as true of the people of Cuba as they were of the people of the colonies before the war of the Revolution secured acknowledgment of their freedom and independence. . . . .

"The second resolution contains the ultimatum to Spain, and follows logically from the preamble. . . . . .

"The third resolution gives the President of the United States necessary power to use the army and navy of the United States and the militia of the several States to carry the resolution into effect, *i.e.*, to expel the Spaniards from Cuba. The notable feature is that it not only empowers the President to use the army and navy for this purpose, but directs him to do so. It is comprehensive, for, without further legislative action, the President can call upon the militia for their services. . . . . .

"The fourth resolution was added, as a disclaimer, that this country might not be charged with entering upon a war of conquest for purposes of aggrandizement.

"There is no room for doubt as to the meaning of these resolutions, and for this reason they are much superior to the single resolution originally passed by the House. The fact that ultimately they received the almost unanimous approval of the House, only five Republicans and one Democrat voting against them, will give them great weight. The opposition to them in the Senate was much greater, but was not directed against their spirit, the desire of those who voted nay being to add to them recognition of the Cuban republic. This would have been a deplorable tactical error, and the country is to be congratulated upon having escaped it, notwithstanding the coalition of Democrats, Populists, Silverites, and a few Republicans to embarrass the Administration."—*The Ledger* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

Vast Power is Given to the President.—"In view of the fact that the House resolutions were abandoned in the shuffle, it is fortunate that the resolutions as first reported by the Senate committee on foreign relations, which have now been adopted, were supplemented by this fourth section, or Teller amendment, which both disclaims any annexation designs and leaves to the Government authority, by implication, not to abandon Cuba to internal anarchy as soon as Spain should have withdrawn. Unquestionably, if we drive Spain out and at the same time refuse to recognize any independent government such as the insurgent republic, we assume all responsibility for giving stable government to the inhabitants, and that duty we are now bound to discharge.

"The struggle over the resolutions was, from our viewpoint, unnecessary. It arose somewhat from party considerations and also from an unfortunate and unjustifiable distrust of the President by the radicals who belonged to both political organizations. The history of that struggle, however, is interesting. The House resolutions were more radical than the President's message had suggested; the resolutions reported by the Senate committee on foreign relations were more radical than those of the House; the Senate resolutions as adopted were more radical than those of its committee, and the outcome of it all are the resolutions of the Senate committee made workable by the Teller amendment, which are less radical than the Senate wanted, but more radical than the Administration desired or the House at first voted for.

"That no conflict between the President and Congress over the disputed right of recognition will arise from this case is very fortunate, and the experience confirms our impression that the issue will never in practise reach a serious crisis, while the lapse

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of time, the accumulation of precedents, and the growth of established usage will eventually leave this power a function solely exercised by the executive.

"Meanwhile, the vast power of the President of the United States increases. To be sure, the war power is lodged with Congress, but in these resolutions that power is delegated to him, and when United States authority shall have been established in Cuba we shall have the spectacle of the President occupying by force a foreign country, pacifying it, and virtually establishing there a new government. For this there is no precedent in American history, yet the country is fortunate in having at its head, to exercise these enormous powers, a man who will not abuse them or seek his own or his people's aggrandizement."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield.*

Congress and the President Pull Together.—"Congress and the President now stand as one on the policy of relieving the starvation in Cuba and stopping a desolating and useless war. In retiring from its extreme contention that the Cuban republic should be acknowledged the Senate has abandoned untenable ground and made it very much easier for the President to carry on the work entrusted to him and over which he will now have full control.

"The Cuban question must be settled, and settled permanently. It has harassed the Government and the people of the United States long enough, and should be ended. Whether the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent is an expression of opinion only, but that they should be relieved from oppression, be fed, and given an opportunity to decide for themselves the form of government under which they wish to live, are propositions too clear for denial.

"When it is further considered that neither the Spanish forces on the one hand nor the Cuban insurgents on the other are able to obtain the mastery of the island, that they resemble nothing so much as two exhausted bulldogs in the ring, each unable to make the final clutch that might bring victory and yet vainly striving to make a last nerveless effort, it must be acknowledged that intervention between these madmen by some outside power is demanded on humanitarian grounds.

"On these and other grounds the President, authorized by Congress and sustained by the universal sentiment of the American people, will now proceed to bring the barbarous Cuban war to an end.

"And we may challenge the world for the righteousness of our cause."—*The Times-Herald (McKin. Ind.), Chicago.*

Spain Come to Judgment.—"War is inevitable. Blood must again flow in the cause of freedom. The good that shall follow our victory will strengthen human aspirations in all lands for larger and more satisfying governmental environment, but the sin and the evil consequences of the conflict will pile themselves upon Spain's swelled head and sink her body politic to still lower depths of national degradation.

"History will not only hold the United States blameless for this creation of bloody battle-fields, but will applaud the spirit which moved us to engage in the armed conflict. Our cause has the stamp of eternal justice upon it. It stands upon a right ethical motive and a clearly defined economic necessity. We are forced by the spirit of all that is good to defend the right and overthrow wrong by the employment of shot and shell. No other people could have been commissioned by that power which encourages and stimulates progress in human affairs to do this work. Our flag is an ever-present guaranty to humanity of our sympathy with all proper efforts to better the ways of man's going and coming in the pursuit of happiness and prosperity, and when circumstances justify the stretching out of our strong arm to help and to succor, the God of our institutions bids us do it.

"From now on until a satisfying peace is won, there will be no North, no South, no East, no West. There will be no politics, no clashing of creeds. The public thought, the public mind, and public sentiment will move down upon Spain as a country-wide whole, and may the good Lord have mercy on that bull-fighting, degenerate nation!"—*The Times (Dem.), Kansas City.*

Not Alone with Spain.—"Nor should we cherish the belief that we are alone with Spain—that Spain has no friends.

"A blunder or a repulse would show what the great powers thought of our war. Monroe doctrines and other diplomatic cobwebberies would vanish. Yellow journalism despises this suggestion, and yellow demagogy would have us believe that nations who rule the larger part of the world cower before the shadow of the republic. The powers which attacked Napoleon have not been shorn of their strength. They dread the Colossus of Republicanism as they dreaded the colossus of imperialism, and would rejoice in the fall of the one as they rejoiced in the fall of the other. We shall be unmolested so long as we are feared, and neutrality will respect us while we have victory.

"The country must stand by the President.

"There is but one duty, loyalty to the flag and to the President while he safeguards the flag. Too much praise can not be given Speaker Reed and his associates for suppressing the mutiny in the House. Every vote in favor of this phantom called 'independence of the republic of Cuba' gave comfort to the enemy. It was the doctrine of yellow diplomacy. Had it been accepted any emotional Congress swayed with politics or champagne could have recognized Fenian republics, Cuban insurrections, the Mahdi in the Sudan. The civilized powers from the instinct of self-preservation and to maintain social order could have been fused in an alliance against us.

"The independence of Cuba may come, but it will be among the consequences, not the causes, of the war."—*The Herald (Ind.), New York.*

GEN. STEWART L. WOODFORD,
Ex-United States Minister to Spain.

Blundering Recognition.—"We enter upon the relief of Cuba from the domination of Spain with the declaration that the people of Cuba 'are' already 'free and independent.' The House succeeded in striking out the specific and express recognition of the alleged Cuban republic as the right and lawful government of the island. But if the 'people' of Cuba 'are' already free and independent, it follows by inevitable logic that the so-called republican government of the insurgent forces, wherever it may be found, in the saddle, in the field, or in some obscure and inaccessible swamp, is the right and lawful government which embodies and expresses their freedom and independence. No 'people' can be free and independent among the other peoples in the world without a governmental organization by which such freedom and independence can be expressed and through which they can be recognized by other governments. . . . We stand in the same position precisely to that government, such as it is or such as it may be after the expulsion of Spain, as France stood to the United States after her fleets and armies had enabled us to drive the British army into a hole at Yorktown and finish the war of the Revolution. France came

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as our ally, not as our patron. We go to Cuba as the ally of the republic, and we shall be compelled to discover it wherever it may be hidden, and treat it with all the consideration due the legitimate government of the island. . . . . .

"It is too late now to mourn over the blunder, for such it undoubtedly is. Our course is laid, for good or ill, and we shall have to make the best of it. Happily the standard of international morality now in vogue does not place too much importance upon such pledges. France went to Tunis with the solemn promise that she would withdraw the moment she had restored order and peace in the country. She is there yet, and now she is going to remain. England went to Egypt with similar pledges, and Egypt is as tight a part of the British Empire to-day as Ireland is. It may be no more incumbent upon us to carry out all our promises than upon others. If it shall appear that the so-called republic has not in it the material for a stable and decent government, our highest duty in the premises will be to see that the island has such a government before we leave it."—*The News (Ind.), Detroit.*

THE ATTITUDE OF SPAIN.

SPAIN'S immediate answer to the demands of the United States appears in the address of the Queen Regent to the Cortes calling for united defense of Spanish rights, and in the giving of passports to United States Minister Woodford before he could follow out his instructions to present our ultimatum to the Government of Spain. The Cortes assembled on April 20, the day that President McKinley signed the Cuban resolutions, but the Queen's speech was read while the resolutions were awaiting the President's signature. The Queen said in part:

"The grave anxieties which saddened my mind the last time I addressed you have increased, and are heightened by public uneasiness, conveying the presentiment of fresh and greater complications as a result of the turn which events in Cuba have taken. These complications were brought about by a section of the people of the United States, which seeing that the autonomy previously offered in my message was about to be put in force, foresaw that the free manifestation of the Cuban people, through its Chambers, would frustrate forever the schemes against Spanish sovereignty, which have been plotted by those who, with resources and hopes sent from the neighboring coast, have fettered the suppression of the insurrection in that unhappy island. Should the Government of the United States yield to this blind current, the menaces and insults which we have hitherto been able to regard with indifference, for they were not an expression of the sentiments of the true American nation, would become intolerable provocations, which would compel my Government, in defense of the national dignity, to sever relations with the Government of the United States.

"In this supreme crisis, the sacred voice of him who represents human justice on earth was raised in counsels of peace and prudence, to which my Government had no difficulty in hearkening, strong in the consciousness of its right, and calm in the strict performance of its duties. . . . Spain's gratitude is due to the Pope, and also to the great powers, whose action strengthens my conviction that Spain's cause deserves universal sympathy and that her conduct merits unanimous approval. It is possible, however, that an act of aggression is imminent, and that not the sanctity of our rights nor the moderation of our conduct, nor the expressed wish of the Cuban people freely manifested, may serve to restrain the passions and hatred let loose against the Spanish fatherland. . . . . .

"Possibly, however, the peace efforts may fail to control the evil passions excited against Spain. Lest this moment arrive I have summoned the Cortes to defend our rights whatever sacrifice they may entail. Thus identifying myself with the nation, I not only fulfil the oath I swore in accepting the Regency, but I follow the dictates of a mother's heart, trusting to the Spanish people to gather behind my son's throne, and to defend it until he is old enough to defend it himself, as well as trusting to the Spanish people to defend the honor and the territory of the nation. . . . [Having referred to the trouble in the Philippine Islands:] Altho a dark and gloomy future is before us, the difficulties are not beyond our powers. With our glorious army and navy and the united nation, we trust in God that we shall overcome without stain on our honor, the baseless and unjust attacks made upon us."

Courage in a Bad Cause.—"It is impossible to deny that the speech from the throne has the ring of high courage. There is a tone of noble desperation in Sagasta's proud declaration that 'We are resolved not to yield in anything touching the national honor or the integrity of Spanish territory, because we admit no negotiations in questions of honor; we do not make a traffic of shame; we prefer to ruin ourselves and be abandoned by all rather than do that.' But in what sort of cause is this exalted courage engaged? It is the heroism of Leonidas at Thermopylæ manifested by an incorrigible old wife-beater who fights like a maniac against a dozen policemen whom the shrieks of his victim and the neighborhood tumult have brought to his domicile. . . . We intend no disparagement of the virtues to which the Spaniards may lay claim with the world's assent. But it would be preposterous to accord the same merit to their present exhibition of proud and foolish daring in a despicable cause that the world unanimously accords to men who on many historic occasions have fought against overwhelming odds in defense of their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. It is not here a question of life or fortune or of honor. Spain would conserve all three by giving up Cuba.

"She chooses to fight to 'defend the honor and the territory of the nation.' But the territory is already lost, and honor with it. Within that territory which is the subject of the contention she has committed bloodier crimes than the worst that stain the record of any other modern power save Turkey. The civilized world would reply with wrathful scoffing to a pretense on the part of the Sultan that he must resist with his armies any attempt of the European concert to take Armenia from him by force because it was his duty to defend the honor and the territory of the Ottoman Empire and pass it on undiminished to his successor on the throne. Maria Christina is a woman, and no one is disposed to scoff at the words her Ministers advise her to speak from the throne. But we see in her a most unfortunate princess who, as the mother of the future king, has become identified with the fortunes and the policies of a people who are notoriously the most backward and incapable among the enlightened nations of the earth and have the reputation of being the most cruel. To talk of Spanish honor in connection with Cuba is a ghastly sarcasm or a hypocritical pretense. To maintain that it is the nation's duty to defend the island as a part of the Spanish territory is pompous fiction, for Spain's rule in the island has terminated through her incapacity to maintain a government."—*The Times (Ind.), New York.*

Save Pity for Those Who Need it Most.—"The misfortune threatening Maria Christina is a relative, not an absolute one. The loss of the throne would not leave her destitute. She is one of the richest royal persons in Europe, and she and her heir would hold high place at the court of Austria, surrounded the while by the romantic nimbus which forms the melancholy glory of dethroned royalty.

"The Austrian woman's boy will not be murdered. He will not lie down to dream of fights and valorous deeds, and be awakened by the roar of thunder to reach for his hammock hooks and be swallowed in a hell of flame and smoke. For one mother who would mourn because her son had lost his throne there are a hun-

THE STARVING MOTHER AND HER BOY.

THE ROYAL MOTHER AND HER SON.

—*The Journal, New York.*

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dred in this land who weep for sons killed and mutilated to satisfy the hate of Spaniards.

"Maria Christina will not beg for bread. She will not follow the market-cart, daring the blows of Spanish guards, gathering the scraps that fall in the road to take them to a hovel in a noisome ditch and try to keep alive with them her starving loved ones. She will never know what it is to gnaw dry bones and eat clay in the agony of starvation. She will not shake with ague and burn with fever beside the unburied body of her child, as many a Cuban mother has, because a government of criminals has made quinin more precious than gold.

"If the worst comes to them, Maria Christina and her deposed son will be clothed, fed, and rich, and flattered by hosts of fawning courtiers to the end of the story. Save your pity for those who need it most."—*The Journal* (*Ind.*), *Chicago.*

A NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

THE *personnel* of President McKinley's Cabinet was changed last week by the withdrawal of James A. Gary, of Baltimore, as Postmaster-General, and the immediate appointment of Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, as his successor. Mr. Gary's letter of resignation sent to the President gave ill health as the reason for his action, expressly speaking of regret that he was compelled to resign at a critical time from an administration with which he had been thoroughly in accord. Charles Emory Smith has conducted the Philadelphia *Press* since 1880 and he served as United States Minister to Russia from 1890 to 1892.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH, OF PENNSYLVANIA, Postmaster-General.

A Valuable Official.—"Since Mr. Gary's incumbency of the Postmaster-Generalship that important department of the government service has been conducted according to the loftiest ideals of official responsibility, the administration of all its affairs having been along the lines of needed improvement and reform. Being himself a business man of wide and varied experience, Mr. Gary brought to the management of postal transactions the most highly approved business methods such as would conduce both to the economy and efficiency of the service.

"Tho Mr. Gary was a member of the Cabinet only a little over one year, the Post-office Department showed, during that limited period, a healthy advance in the direction of a more perfect public service. Reforms in the railway postal service were introduced, the letter-carrier system was amplified to the great convenience of the public, the daily-delivery feature having been extended to suburban towns and villages.

"The subject of postal savings-banks was one which engaged the early and ardent attention of Postmaster-General Gary, and he was enthusiastic in the belief that the innovation would be a signal and much-needed stimulus to the economy of the people, and, therefore, promotive of the general prosperity. Tho this scheme has not yet materialized, the public mind, perhaps, not being ripe for its acceptance, it has commended itself to widespread favor, and it is not improbable that the labors of Mr. Gary for its success will, within the near future, yield their logical result."—*The Herald* (*Ind.*), *Baltimore.*

Strengthening the Cabinet.—"Whatever the cause of the withdrawal of James A. Gary from the Cabinet, the appointment of Charles Emory Smith is as fortunate for the nation as it is gratifying to the public. He is one of the ablest and best informed and most resourceful of Americans, a man of large value to the Government at this time. The very fact that in recent negotiations and diplomatic labors he has been one of the closest and best trusted advisers of the President, shows the importance of his ripe knowledge and accurate judgment. A scholar of wide accomplishment, a citizen of absolute loyalty and of irreproachable integrity, an orator of national reputation, a diplomatist of proven skill, and a statesman who has been consulted for years in the most important matters of party and nation, he takes in name the place which he has long occupied in fact at the side of the President. . . . This change raises the hope that others will follow. It is only stating what has been admitted from the beginning—that, with one or two exceptions, President McKinley's Cabinet officers are not the men who should surround the executive in times like these."—*The American* (*Rep.*), *Baltimore.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SPAIN'S reigny season in Cuba is about over.—*The Journal, Chicago.*

THE annual encampment of the National Guard will be held in Cuba this year.—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

A POLITICAL job is one where you have to do the greater part of your work before you get it.—*Puck, New York.*

WHEN an irresistible force comes in contact with an immovable body—well, the Senate gives way.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

WITH both countries trusting in divine Providence, there seems to be some prospect of a celestial deadlock.—*The News, Detroit.*

THE "blue" and the "gray" are now so thoroughly interwoven that the mixture has almost ceased to be a novelty.—*The Enquirer, Cincinnati.*

"ANY news?"

"Yes; the Goddess of Liberty is going to be Queen of the May this year."—*The Record, Chicago.*

BY calling the hatchet a machete an Atchison woman has induced her warlike boys to take the greatest interest in keeping her wood-box filled with kindling.—*The Globe, Atchison, Kans.*

WAR-SHIPS' GENDER.—"The present war scare has provided me with an additional explanation of why war-ships are called 'she,'" remarked the snake editor to the horse editor.

"What is it?"

"Because they change names when they change ownership."—*The Chronicle-Telegraph, Pittsburg.*

"NOW, LITTLE MAN, I'LL SEE WHAT I CAN DO FOR YOU."

"Resolved, First, that the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent."—The Congress of the United States.—*The Journal, New York.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

DID SHAKESPEARE PORTRAY HIMSELF IN MACBETH AND HAMLET?

FRANK HARRIS, the English editor and critic, undertakes to establish what he calls the "essential identity" of the two characters, *Macbeth* and *Hamlet*, and, further, the striking similarity of these two characters to Shakespeare himself. Mr. Harris writes for *The Saturday Review* London), and he analyzes at some length the character of *Macbeth* to prove his point. Shakespeare made him at first gentle and irresolute. Finding that in Holinshed's Chronicle, from which he took the historical basis for the play, *Macbeth* is recorded as having murdered *Banquo* and many others, Shakespeare was forced to explain in some way the progress from crime to crime of his gentle and irresolute Thane. Even then he "did not think of giving *Macbeth* any tinge of cruelty or harshness," but represented him as committing murder from fear. "This proves," says Mr. Harris, "as nothing else could prove, the essential gentleness of Shakespeare's nature. Had he given *Macbeth* ambition he would have found a more logical excuse for his later actions. But ambition is foreign to the Macbeth-Hamlet-Shakespeare nature, so he does not employ it. Again and again Shakespeare returns to the explanation that the timid grow dangerous when 'frighted out of fear.'"

We can not follow Mr. Harris through the numerous quotations he cites to show the similarity between the Thane of Cawdor and the Prince of Denmark, in imagination, in melancholy, in irresolution, and finally in the "something desperate" that *Hamlet* boasted of; but we give at once the writer's summing up on this point:

"The crying difference of situation only brings out the essential identity of the two characters. The two portraits are of the same person and finished to the finger-tips. The slight shades of difference between *Macbeth* and *Hamlet* come strangely enough to strengthen our contention that both are portraits of the poet; for the divergences are manifestly changes in the same character, and changes due merely to age. Just as *Romeo* is younger than *Hamlet*, showing passion where *Hamlet* shows thought, so *Macbeth* is older than *Hamlet*. In *Macbeth* the melancholy has grown deeper, the tone more pessimistic, and the heart gentler. I venture, therefore, to assert that the portrait we find in *Romeo* and *Jaques* first, and then in *Hamlet*, and afterward in *Macbeth*, is Shakespeare's self, and we can trace his personal development through these three stages."

Not content with this claim, Mr. Harris proceeds to point out Shakespeare himself in two other plays:

"There are other chief characters in Shakespearian drama which are plainly intended to be portraits of Shakespeare, as the *Duke* in 'Measure for Measure' and *Duke Prospero* in the 'Tempest.' But in what I must call the third period in Shakespeare's activity, he seems to have thought as little of dramatic art as he did in the first period. In this last period, as in the first, he used the drama as the mere vehicle for the expression of his individual opinions. He first used the puppets to talk through, then he became interested in the puppets, lastly he grew tired of them and used the form of the drama merely as the widest mode of literary expression known to him. It would be easy to prove that even in his middle period he would have preferred the looser form of the novel to that of the drama. But without following this digression to the end I may say that tho the *Duke* in 'Measure for Measure' speaks with Shakespeare's voice in Shakespeare's words, still from the point of view of literary art his character is far from being as finished as that of *Hamlet* or *Macbeth*. He puts off his crown without sufficient motive; he loves *Isabella* without motive of any kind; the construction of the play is foolish and faulty to a degree. But he pardons *Bernardino* without reason, and *Angelo*, his deputy, in defiance of reason; he is fuller of the milk of human kindness than even *Macbeth;* so far as he has features at all they are those of *Hamlet-Macbeth*. The same criticism applies to *Duke Prospero* in still stronger degree; he is Shakespeare idealized out of all likeness to humanity; he is too wise to be human, and too noble to have suffered in life's struggle, and too kindly sweet to have been born of woman. He resembles man as a Japanese Buddha resembles man; he has a man's features and form, but no human frailties or vices, or even faults of temper. And so I conclude that, in five great dramas, Shakespeare has painted himself as the protagonist. Here he has painted fairly well as in *Romeo* and the *Duke* in 'Measure for Measure'; there superbly, as in *Hamlet* and *Macbeth;* and there badly, as in *Duke Prospero*. But the essential identity of *Romeo*, *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, and the two *Dukes*, is unmistakable."

HENRIK IBSEN AT SEVENTY.

ON March 20, Ibsen completed his seventieth year, and the event has been duly celebrated in Norway. Also, a silver service was sent to him from England by a small number of admirers, but the theatrical managers in the latter country refrained from reproducing any of his plays, a fact which makes satirical a writer in *The Academy*. In *Literature*, Mr. Traill's paper, we find the leader for March 26 on the subject of "The Position of Ibsen," the position referred to being chiefly that in England. There can be no question, says the writer, referring to the continental countries, that Europe thinks otherwise of Dr. Ibsen than it did twenty or even ten years ago. As for England, Ibsen was in 1888 a neglected if not a despised writer, and the term "a loathsome toad" was one not infrequently applied to him. How is it now? In answer the writer says:

"In the first place, as to the notoriety of Ibsen there can be no two opinions. Of foreign authors now living upon this globe, there are three whose names are infinitely better known to Englishmen than any others. We mention M. Zola and Dr. Ibsen and Count Tolstoï in any company with an absolute certainty of being apprehended; there is no fourth name of an exotic writer that has reverberated nearly so far as these have. What is true of England is true of every other country—after the celebrities of that particular country the best-known names in living literature are Zola, Ibsen, Tolstoï. This extreme notoriety has been slowly gained. Ibsen was the unappreciated minor writer of an insignificant nation until he was between forty and fifty years of age. He was never mentioned in the English press until about five-and-twenty years ago, and for ten more the interest in him was academic and closely limited. Then the translations and performances of the social dramas woke everybody up. From Askelon to Ashdod there was shaking of helm and hauberk, and the critics of Gaza bestirred themselves with unexampled violence. What did it all mean? . . . There are talents that attract and cajole the public from the first, such as Goethe and Tennyson and Turgenieff; these men never really have to wrestle with their readers. Their only delay is caused by their not being recognized; once perceived, they are welcomed with effusion. Other talents startle and repel their own age. Like Shelley and Stendhal and Browning (for reasons extremely diverse), they have an individuality which frightens readers away. In this class Ibsen is preeminent. Nothing in his manner or his matter wheedles or coaxes his reader; he scornfully disdains to be seductive. A huge individuality, with an acrid perfume of its own, the genius of Ibsen affronts, disturbs, impedes all the conventional and rhetorical elements of our attitude to life. It has something to communicate and a point of view to state; if the nature and manner of this message exasperate you, there is no help for it, except to grow used to them."

Ibsen's work, we are told, divides itself into decades, each decade marking a modification of his manner:

"In 1858, for instance, he came to Christiania and wrote 'The Pretenders,' the first of a series of poetical and even romantic sub-satirical pieces; in 1868 he was writing 'The Young Men's League,' which started his prose satires; but the time was not ready, and he rested for long years then in 1878 he gave a startled world 'A Doll's House,' rst of a famous series of

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'shockers'; in 1888 he began a new class of symbolic plays with 'The Lady by the Sea.' What, we wonder, will he start for a ten years' work in 1898?"

His social dramas, written in 1878–88, were the ones that excited most contention. On Ibsen's position as a social reformer we get this:

"Opinions differ among those who have studied Ibsen most closely and know him best, as to the degree in which he has intentionally set himself up as a reformer. In conversation he is

HENRIK IBSEN.

said to repudiate any such intention; he calls himself a clinical observer, holding the feverish hand of society, and counting its pulse in the interests of art and science. Here in England, on the other side, he has been made the stalking-horse for a hundred 'fads'; he has been carried about in triumph by every species of shrieking sisterhood. Truth, in this matter, as in so many others, seems to rest on a middle point. Without an extreme personal sensitiveness to moral ideas, Ibsen could not have produced the vehement emotions of conscience which unquestionably do result from the reading, and still more from the witnessing, of his strange polemical dramas. . . . It was not a 'guttersnipe,' it was no less a person than the admirable novelist Kristian Elster, who said, when 'The Young Men's League' was published, in 1869: 'Ibsen has broken with his own past; he has dropped everything to which he clung; he has betrayed the ideal and dimmed the spirit of poetry.' One phrase in this diatribe we may adopt, and make of it what we can. It is perfectly true that Ibsen has 'betrayed,' or at least rejected, the 'ideal.' During the long period of repose and introspection (1870–77) which divides his active career into two parts, he determined to eradicate from his art every species of artifice. He was filled, as so many great artists have been, with the frenzied ambition of Semele—they will see the naked truth, even if it consumes them. When Ibsen reappeared, it was as a writer who had stripped himself of every ornament; verse had gone, and historical retrospection, and every trace of romance. In language of the barest prose, with thoughts and images kept strenuously down to the common level, Ibsen strove to make art out of the very barest raw material. To do this he employed but two instruments, the one an intellectual sincerity and directness of high intensity, the other a life-long acquaintance with the requirements of the stage. The result is not such as we wish to see repeated by meaner hands."

Nevertheless, whatever may be said against his social dramas, "not one of them but presents the feature of an extreme vitality." "The little globe of his aquarium may be dingy, it may be turbid, but it swarms with life."

A STORY OF YOUNG GODOWSKY.

LEOPOLD GODOWSKY, the Russian pianist, not unfamiliar to the American public, is now but twenty-eight years of age. His first concert tour in this country was undertaken, however, when his age was just half what it is now, and even then he had been studying music nine years, beginning at the age of five. *Music* reproduces a story of the young Russian on his return to Paris after his (commercially) unsuccessful first tour in the United States. The story runs as follows:

"In 1886 Godowsky, then a lad of sixteen, reached Paris. It was the dream of his life to meet Saint-Saëns, but he appreciated the difficulties in the way of a young artist practically unknown in the French capital. It happened that one day a friend of Saint-Saëns heard Godowsky playing in the studio of an artist, and on learning that the young pianist wished to meet the great composer he contrived to bring about a meeting where there were only three or four present, and where two well-known artists of the day also appeared. The great Frenchman listened while the boy played one of his own compositions, and made no comment when he finished. A little later, however, he said: 'Let's have young Godowsky again.'

"Godowsky was brought to the front, and asked what he should play. 'Something of your own,' said Saint-Saëns, and the little fellow did as he was told. When he had finished the veteran handed him his card, and told him to call at 10 the next morning. Godowsky was promptly on hand. Saint-Saëns opened the conversation. 'I want you to play at the next entertainment of the Trompette.'

"Godowsky was amazed, from the fact that the Trompette was one of the most celebrated clubs in Paris, where only the greatest artists appeared, and where the audience, being made up of composers, artists, and musicians, were particularly critical. In arranging the preliminaries for this appearance, in accordance with the suggestions of the composer, Godowsky, when he presented himself to the committee in charge of the arrangements, was laughed at by the gentlemen, who told him that Saint-Saëns must have been fooling him, as the composer himself was to play at that particular concert. As all the other attractions had been definitely arranged for, they told him there would be no place for him. He carried this information back to Saint-Saëns, who promptly said: 'The gentlemen are mistaken. I do not play at the next concert; it is you who shall play in my place.'

"The program was altered to meet this extraordinary suggestion, and all Paris wondered who this little Godowsky could be. The night of the concert came. The hall was filled to suffocation. Six hundred of the keenest and most critical minds of Paris were busy when the slightly built boy seated himself at the piano. He played a selection of his own, and was encored, and when he finished the second selection, Saint-Saëns, who had been sitting close to the stage, stepped up to the piano and, throwing his arms about the young pianist, kissed him."

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A Famous Art Treasure Found.—The four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Amerigo Vespucci is about to be celebrated in Florence, and on the eve of the celebration, singularly enough, comes to light a long-lost portrait of the discoverer, in a fresco by Ghirlandajo, in the church of Ognissanti, Florence. Roberto Razzoli, a learned father of the Order of the Minori Osservanti, discovered the portrait, and *The Magazine of Art* publishes the following letter in which he tells about it:

"On February 1, Guido Carocci, the inspector of monuments, came to visit the church of Ognissanti in fulfilment of his office. He had finished his survey and was going away, when I, overcoming my natural timidity, addressed him and said that, according to my researches on the history of this church, there ought to exist two antique frescos which were placed there in the time of the Umiliati; that in the chapel of St. Elizabeth they ought to find a 'Pietà,' and in the chapel of St. Andrew a 'Trinity.' The worthy inspector was much astonished, but finally became fired with enthusiasm, and promised to send competent persons at once to remove Matteo Roselli's paintings of St. Elizabeth and St. Andrew, and verify my assertion. Two days later the two oil-paintings (and whitewash) were removed, and, to the amazement of all, the ancient frescos reappeared after three centuries, just as I said; only that above the 'Deposition from the Cross' they discovered also Ghirlandajo's 'Misericordia' (Madonna of Mercy), which *savants* had made so many vain efforts to find, as it contained the portrait of Amerigo Vespucci. . . . The following day the inspector Cav. Corocci and other members of the Commission of Art returned to the church; and their judgment confirmed my opinion that Amerigo was not the old man kneeling dressed in a red 'lucco,' but the young one with the inspired face between the aged personage and the Virgin."

The fresco is said to be wonderfully well preserved.

THE EUGENE FIELD FRANCIS WILSON KNEW.

"THERE were many Eugene Fields. Like the Apostle, he was all things to all men, and much to many. Curiously enough the Eugene Field of Julian Hawthorne was diametrically the opposite of George W. Cable's Eugene Field."

This is the way Francis Wilson begins his little book of reminiscences on "The Eugene Field I Knew." He says that Field was wellnigh idolized in Chicago and could not be tempted to leave there.

"To 'Bill Nye' he was an eccentric but charming companion, and James Whitcomb Riley, wondering at his versatility of talent, found Field 'an isolated character running counter to any prior opinion that might have been formed of him.' He was a terror to politicians, a Homer to the children, and different to, as well as from, everybody. He bore unique relations to each of his friends and acquaintances, as many of them have eloquently and affectionately testified."

His sonorous voice, unconventional manners, and magnetism made him the center of any group he chanced to mingle in. He attracted people as far removed as possible seemingly from the work in which he was engaged, and the consequence was that he made bibliomaniacs and collectors of a host of persons who had before felt no interest in literature. His devotion to his friends was beautiful. His chief recreation consisted chiefly in the task of illuminating poems and in writing dedicatory addresses in presentation copies of books which he gave away. He despised shams, ignorance, and pretension; but so winsome was his nature, so tender were his strains in praise of childhood, so convinced were people of his honesty and his civic pride, and so drawn were they to him by his magnetic power, that many of those whom he publicly ridiculed stood with bowed heads about his coffin.

Field was in happiest mood, says Mr. Wilson, while reading aloud to a friend some such production as the poems of the sweet singer of Michigan. "His dry, shy little chuckle (I never heard him laugh heartily), attracted you, if you were observing, while his criticisms were irresistible." His "Oh, isn't that lovely!" as he would crow and narrow his shoulders in delight, when he met some especially crude line, as

> While on earth he done his duty,

was very mirth-compelling.

Field was an inveterate practical joker, but his jokes seldom

Swete freinde, for allmeyes sake forbeare
To criticize ys misaye heare;
But reade my booke,
whiche, spite my lookes
Ben fulle of mightie pleasaunte cheere.

Eugene Field.

July 15, 1891

From "The Eugene Field I Knew," by Francis Wilson. Copyright, 1898, by Charles Scribner's Sons.

failed to endear their victims to him. They were pure waggery and most people felt complimented when made the butt of such jokes. Mr. Wilson says:

"He was one of the journalists who once accompanied Carl Schurz from St. Louis on a political campaign through Missouri. At one of their halting-places, the gentleman who was to introduce Mr. Schurz did not put in an appearance. It was suggested that Field make the introductory remarks. The audience was large and expectation ran high. Field puffed out his chest and, assuming a superdignified manner and a strong German accent, addressed the meeting as follows:

"'Ladies and gentlemens, I have such a severe colt dot I can not make me a speedg to-night, but I haf die bleasure of to introduce to you my prilliant young chournalistic gompanion, Mr. Eucheene Fielt, who will spheak in my blace.'

"With this Mr. Schurz was presented, it is said, in no very pleasant frame of mind. The explanation which followed caused uproarious laughter. One can but marvel at Field's temerity, for he was wholly unknown at the time."

To those who know how gentle and mild-mannered a man George W. Cable is, the joke that Field played upon him in their joint lecturing tour will be most amusing. Field and Cable were to read in a Philadelphia theater one night. When the reading was about to begin, Cable received a telegram from his partner

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saying that he was very ill and could not appear. Cable sorrowfully hurried through his reading, and next morning, meeting one of the business staff, anxiously inquired about Field. "Why," said the manager, "he sat next to me in the theater last night, and is all right." "Why, Field," exclaimed Cable when they met, "how could you do so? Do you know you disappointed over a thousand people?"

"Cable," said Field solemnly, "I don't care a snap about the thousand people. It is on your account, and yours only, that I am deeply contrite." "And," added Cable, "he said it as if that explanation really explained."

Mr. Wilson says Field had all the qualities of a successful actor, and, had his lot been cast with the players, he would have risen far above mediocrity. His powers of mimicry were unsurpassed, and, as showing his wonderful versatility, we are told that for his friends of the cloth he wrote the most beautiful prayers and made charming paraphrases of the Psalms. He thought he always had to preach some little verses to get through Christmastide.

In 1889 Field went to London in quest of health. While there he met most of the English literary world. One can imagine the surprise of Mrs. Humphry Ward, who had asked him about the manners and customs of the people of America, when Field replied that, when first caught, he was up a tree.

Despite all Eugene Field's practical jokes, he was more of a scholar than he got credit for. He was "a hard sitter at books," or, rather, a hard lier at them, for he did most of his reading in bed. Horace was his favorite. Few books, he thought, were written in vain, and he had no sympathy with the constant cry of overproduction. His library was a remarkable collection of books, many of them "Fool Books," as he called them, from which he got many quaint suggestions for copy for his newspaper work.

Here is Field's first verse, written in 1879, altho he did not begin to write verse regularly till he was nearly forty:

I count my treasures o'er with care—
The little toy my darling knew;
A little sock of faded hue,
A little lock of golden hair.

which strongly suggests his later poem, "Little Boy Blue."

Mr. Wilson says it is a mistake to suppose that Eugene Field loved all children. He loved only those of whom he could make pets, for he reveled in pets, giving all his children pet names.

It is too early to determine what place the evolution of our literature will assign to Eugene Field. It remains to be seen whether or not the books of quotations, those not always infallible tests of familiarity or popularity, while giving space to Paul Moore Jones, Ellen Sturgis Hooper, Eliza Cook, N. P. Willis, and Jefferson Davis, and denying it to John G. Saxe, Stephen A. Douglas, Henry Ward Beecher, William Edgar ("Bill") Nye, James Whitcomb Riley, and W. H. Gilbert, will find a quotable line in the works of Eugene Field.

As far as can be judged from a wholly popular point of view, Mr. Wilson thinks, "A Little Book of Western Verse" will dwell longest of any of Field's writings in the hearts and minds of the multitude. But Field himself was not of this opinion. He thought "Echoes from the Sabine Farm" set down for that distinction.

"But for me," says Mr. Wilson, "the star of Eugene Field's genius shines in another heaven, and lights toward another haven." He continues:

"With all due justice to his exquisite child verse, the tenderness of which is unexcelled; with due recognition of the merits of his Horatian strains, than which nothing of their kind has appeared more graceful, nor, in a surprising number of examples, more faithful; for the ability, wit, and versatility of his newspaper productions, over which all journalists wax enthusiastic, and of which he himself was outspokenly proud, he must be conceded much and a deserved applause. But there is a little coterie of souls, the very core of whose hearts he has touched to the very tendrils, of whose inner feelings he has penetrated, with his 'Bibliomaniac's Prayer,' 'The Bibliomaniac's Bride,' 'Dibdin's Ghost,' 'Odors which My Books Exhale,' 'Boccaccio,' the lilting 'Truth about Horace,' and the 'De Amicitiis'; and these folks will keep green the memory of Field's 'Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac' as book-lovers throughout the world keep alive the 'Philobiblon' of Richard de Bury.

"The 'Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac' is the Bandusian spring which flows from the mind of the observant traveler and refined scholar. It is the story of mental growth, and it depicts the joys found in books, 'those sacred vessels of wisdom,' from the genesis of 'Robinson Crusoe' to the revelations of the 'Odes of Horace.' To the lover of books and to the lover of what they contain, upon this volume is founded the supreme hope of a place in literature for the writings of Eugene Field.

"Can this man be dead? Not, I am sure, while any of us who knew him remain alive. Only the least part of him is really gone, but how ill can we spare even that!"

ENGLISH AS SHE IS ADVERTISED.

UNDER this heading, *The British Medical Journal* (London, March 26) gives some amusing specimens of English as written by Continental advertisers. The specimens are also instructive, in that they furnish striking examples of the impossibility of writing a language idiomatically without a thorough knowledge of it. The perusal of these sentences may perhaps induce some American or Englishman who has thought of writing his own foreign advertisements in home-made French or German, to obtain the services of some one "to the manner born." Says *The Journal:*

"It is apparently a common delusion, especially prevalent perhaps in Germany, that it is only necessary to arm oneself with a dictionary in order to be able to write English. The result is not infrequently amusing. Thus, it is distinctly odd to be told of the waters of one spring that 'It stirs the dermal functions,' 'is an excellent reconstitutive of animal economy,' and has a beneficial effect on the 'oculary apparel.' Further, we are told, 'We must also to point out their salutary action in rickects, specially for children,' which seems to suggest that the writer is as far to seek in medicine as he is in English. As to the mode of action of these waters, we are assured: 'It is by altering the diathesical hereditary or acquired tendencies of people, or the organopathic state which can keep alive dermal lesions, that it cures these with an unexceptional quickness.' This may be very true, but it is a little difficult to know what it means. An inventor who has a curious 'fresh-air respirator for the use of indoor patients,' in the course of some didactic observations on the advantages of fresh air observes: 'Only compare the chub-cheeked country lad (living in fresh open air, who in spite of scanty food is abounding in health) with the pale-cheeked child of towns, better fed, and secured indoors against the brazing open air, and you will immediately perceive the different effects produced by fresh air on both beings.' Another advertiser, who has antiseptic capsules to sell, observes of the 'creosote of commerce' that 'owing to relentless competency' it may be had at a very low price; and the same person, in discussing the specific treatment of tuberculosis, observes that 'in this run after a bacillicid medication countless were the failures.' After this it is not surprising to be told that the preparation for sale 'is a medicament which has not its analagous in trade.' Another advertiser has 'A new Compound, Eutrophical Martial and Nevrosthenic.' Moreover, it contains an ingredient which 'is an invaluable agent against deperdition of the tissues.' This preparation is so nicely put up, we are told, that the majority of patients 'enjoy it as they would a "goody."' Another firm, also a French one, have two preparations 'which have enlarged the knowledge of therapeutic those last years, found such a success amidst French Medical men that we thought well to have them brought before the valuable appraising of English Medical men. Most scientifically prepared, they are unknown in the public, according to what, we hope, Doctor, you will do us the favor to ask for samples in order to experiment their numerous qualities through your medical practise.'"

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A RECENT THEORY OF SLEEP.

A MODERN theory of sleep that regards it as due to a contraction of the nerve-cells, destroying the conducting power of the nerve by "breaking the circuit," as it were, between contiguous cells, is expounded by Dr. Mathias Duval in a recent lecture in the histological course of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, printed in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris). The theory that the nerves consist of separate unconnected elements or neurons, which, like the primitive forms of life known as "amebas," connect with each other by putting forth branches or arms of moving protoplasm, has already been called the theory of the "ameboism" of the nerve-cells, and it is on this that the new view of sleep and awakening is based. Says Dr. Duval:

"The study of sleep and of awakening lends itself particularly to interesting considerations, to which the theory of nervous ameboism adapts itself with precision; that is to say, the non-reception or the difficult reception of exterior impressions during sleep is explained by the fact that the contiguity or the articulation of the sensitive neurons is then less intimate. . . . . .

"In what does this less intimate state of contiguity consist, that produces an interruption of the nervous current? Since the articulations are the result of branches that start from two cells and interlace, the only plausible supposition is that this interlacing becomes less close by the withdrawal of the branches, either by slight backward motion, each toward its own cell, or by slight sidewise displacement. Between these two methods it is impossible to choose *a priori*, but we shall see that experimental facts indicate that the former is the actual mode.

"In ordinary sleep, the non-reception or the difficult reception of outside impressions is not absolute; certain violent excitations still reach the brain and bring about dreams; when an intense light is passed before the eyes of a sleeper he generally does not awake; but later, when he does wake up, he tells of a dream about a fire, a volcano in eruption, or a thunder-storm. At other times the excitation wakes him. These phenomena are explained by the supposition that the distance between the withdrawn cell-branches is not so great as to prevent an intense excitation from passing from one to the other; the passage of the current, whatever it may be, that constitutes nervous conduction is comparable to the electric spark, which passes or does not pass between two adjacent points, according to the intensity of the charge.

"How is this partial isolation of the cells established? In the first place it is the result of the exhaustion, by fatigue, of the nervous elements. This fact has been proved by the experiments of Manouélian on fatigued animals. But, just as by prolonged excitation we may cause a gland to keep on secreting fluid . . . so we may force the brain-cells to keep up their activity, notwithstanding their need of rest . . . but, sooner or later, in spite of our efforts, certain cells lose connection; thought ceases to have its normal coordination, and finally sleep comes on with a force that can not be avoided.

"The details of awakening agree perfectly with what we might suppose from the theory. If the wakening is sudden, under the influence of energetic excitation of a single sense-organ, it is first in the domain of this sense that the communication from cell to cell is reestablished; then, rapidly, all the articulations of the neurons resume their functions and the waking is complete. Slower and more hesitating is the spontaneous awakening that follows a sufficient period of rest. We may say that only a few of the neurons at first leave their state of immobility or retraction; they extend their branches hesitatingly; they establish communications that are broken almost immediately, to be again made a short time later, alternating with others at the moment of wakening. The total and energetic action of the nervous cells is thus reestablished little by little, by intermittent progress; the cellules awake each on its own account as the inhabitants of a city awaken. And often after one has left his couch and begun his toilet, a few central neurons still remain in isolation; before we can get to work we must excite these sluggards and rouse them from their idleness, like lazy schoolboys. If our rest has been insufficient the awakening is more disagreeable and takes longer; the sluggards are more numerous; the neurons have great trouble in issuing spontaneously from their state of retraction."

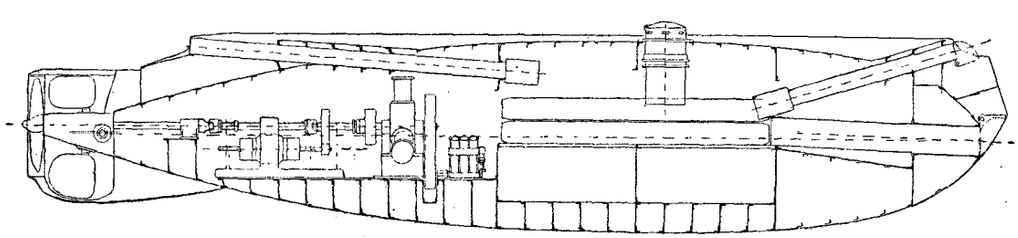
We have not space here to go over the experimental proof offered by Dr. Duval to convince us that the process which he has described is not imaginary, but actually takes place every time we fall asleep or wake up. The recent investigations of many physiologists, as quoted by him, make it pretty certain that the nerve elements are not fastened together, but merely touch or interlace, and that, when asleep or drugged, each contracts, pulling away from its neighbors. After a full description of all these investigations he goes on to say:

"We may then say that the theory of nervous ameboism has finally left or is tending to leave the hypothetical state and is approaching that of demonstration. Numerous details remain to be settled and perhaps a new hypothesis may be useful to direct our final work."

As such hypothesis, M. Duval proposes one that he and M. Manouélian have devised to account for the mechanism by which the nervous cells are made to approach or recede from each other. According to him their motion is controlled by very fine fibrous nerves to which he gives the Latin name *nervi nervorum*, or "nerves of the nerves." It would seem that this is only pushing the explanation further back, for these smaller nerves must themselves consist of chains of cells; but Dr. Duval is confident that in any case we have here the telegraph lines that control the condition of the larger cables over which orders are sent from brain to muscle. The subject is one of those that is almost sure to receive great illumination from investigation now in progress.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN AMERICAN SUBMARINE BOAT.

IT has been realized for many years that a nation that possesses a torpedo-boat able to run under water and thus attack its adversary will have a notable advantage in case of war. Every naval power in the world has spent time and money in experimenting in this direction, and several boats of the kind exist that have made creditable performances. Still the perfect and satisfactory type of submarine torpedo-boat has yet to be built, unless, indeed, the American type designed by Mr. John P. Holland, of



SECTION OF HOLLAND BOAT, SHOWING ENGINES AND TORPEDO TUBES.

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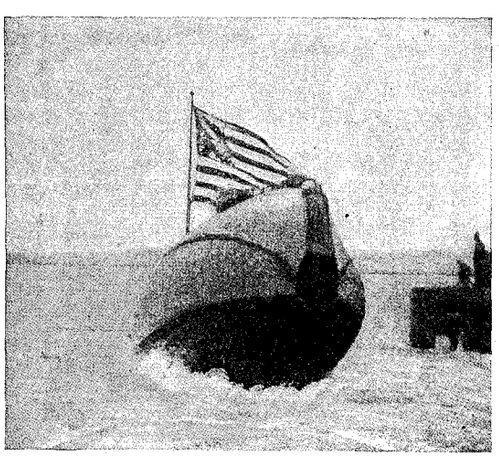
New York, should prove to be the one. Mr. Holland has been building submarine boats since 1877, and has made six, each of which was an improvement on its predecessor. One of the latest type, 85 feet long, is being built for the Government at Baltimore; but a smaller one is now finished and has undergone successful tests in New York bay. We quote a description from *The Engineering News*, New York:

"This last boat is 53 feet long, 10 feet 3 inches in diameter, and has a displacement of 75 tons.

"The hull, as will be seen from the illustration, is cigar-shaped and is made of ½-inch to ⅜-inch steel plates riveted to steel frames. The top is flat, with two hatches and a central telescopic conning tower 2 feet in diameter and 3 feet high. Steering is done by two sets of rudders, one vertical for steering on the surface and the other horizontal for regulating the depth of submersion. There are three sources of power for propelling the boat above and below the water, expelling water, discharging torpedoes and dynamite guns, and lighting the ship internally and externally, namely, compressed air, gasoline, and electricity. The most important agent is compressed air, without which it would be impossible to operate the boat under the sea. The air-compressor is . . . driven from a gasoline engine when the boat is on the surface, and from an electric motor switched to a storage-battery when the boat is submerged. . . . . .

"The most important use of the compressed air is for the respiration of the crew, numbering ten men. For this purpose the air is expanded through two reducing and one regulating valves and is set free at the normal atmospheric pressure. Six times the requisite volume of air is available, the surplus being used to counteract the deleterious effects of the ventilating pumps, which would produce a near approach to a vacuum, if the air supply from the tanks was interrupted in its even flow. The steering and diving-rudders are operated by compressed air, which also maintains the air pressure throughout the boat to equalize the pressure of the sea when the boat is submerged. The boat is quickly submerged by admitting sea-water to a series of steel tanks connected with the compressed-air system. To bring the boat to the surface air is forced into the water-tanks under high pressure, and as the water is expelled the boat rises swiftly to the surface. The air-tanks have been tested to stand a pressure of 3,000 pounds per square inch and are calculated to hold out for a

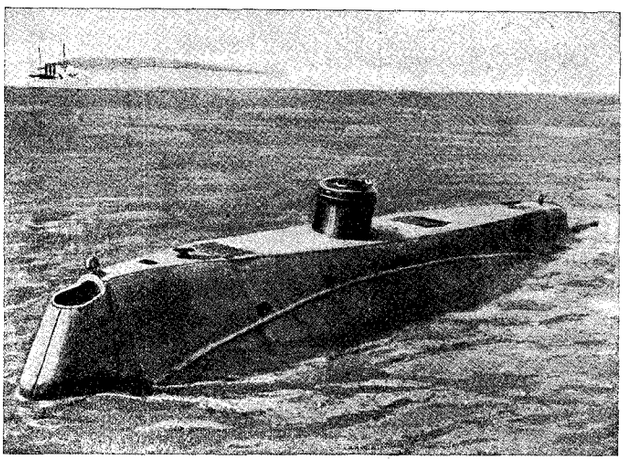


THE HOLLAND BOAT RISING.

submergence lasting ten hours; but if the supply should fail after nine or ten hours, the tanks can be replenished by means of a tube projected to the surface as a suction-pipe.

"The armament of the boat consists, first, of an aerial torpedo-ejector, at the bow, capable of throwing to a distance of one mile a projectile weighing 180 pounds and carrying 100 pounds of a high explosive. Immediately under this is an expulsive tube for a Whitehead torpedo, with the usual charge of 200 pounds of guncotton; and pointing to the rear is a dynamite gun capable of throwing 100 pounds of a high explosive 100 yards or more through the water. When equipped for service the *Holland* would carry three Whitehead torpedoes, six shots for the forward gun and five for the after gun.

"Thus far all the trials made with the new submarine craft have been of an experimental nature conducted by the inventor to determine the best trim and the proper amount of ballast for successful operation. In these trials the vessel has proved to be



HOLLAND SUBMARINE BOAT RUNNING ON THE SURFACE.

perfectly manageable when running on the surface and with only her conning tower above the water. A speed of 10 knots per hour has been made easily when running with the top awash. In diving the boat has shown herself less capable of management, as would naturally be expected, but a number of runs of from 250 yards to one mile have been made entirely under water at speeds as high as six knots per hour, and as most of the trouble which has occurred thus far has been due to errors in the amount and location of the ballast, it is reasonable to anticipate that still more successful results will follow from future trials."

Some idea of the fighting qualities of a boat like this may be gained from the following extract from a paper read by Capt. W. H. Jaques, United States navy, before the Institution of Naval Architects on April 1, and published in *Industries and Iron* (London, April 7):

"In such a craft one can get close up to a ship and fire the torpedo into her, while an ordinary torpedo-boat will be simply riddled and sawed into pieces by rapid-fire ammunition. Further, a semi-submerged, armored torpedo-boat will be able to get so near her target that by greatly reducing the range she will eliminate many of the disadvantages of the present long ranges required for the Whitehead torpedo. Again, a well-disciplined crew is given a chance to do something, for their quarters will be infinitely more comfortable than those they at present occupy in the torpedo-boat; they will have a feeling of safety which they do not now enjoy, and they will know that they will land their torpedo close enough to blow up the ship. Such a craft may be compared with a large automobile torpedo, one of sufficient size to carry a crew, and yet possessing not only similar automatic devices for controlling its position, but, having them supplemented by direct mechanical contrivances under the direct control of the brain of man.

"Such a boat will be practically irresistible and invulnerable; will even resist the attack of heavy ordnance, and is a type that it will be impossible for a battle-ship to avoid. . . . . .

"If one compares directly the chance of the ordinary torpedo-boat with that of a submerged boat for landing a torpedo, there certainly can be but very little doubt as to which is the more hazardous; and I sincerely trust that I have been able to present sufficient data to you of what has been accomplished to prove that, by the suggested modifications, we are getting all the advantages of attack, with almost absolute safety in the torpedo-boat itself."

The Electric Arc-Light as a Telephone.—According to *The Electrical Review*, London, the electric arc can act

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either as a transmitter or receiver in a telephone system. It says, describing the arrangement of apparatus by which this can be brought about:

"The primary of a small step-up transformer was connected up in the circuit of the electric arc; a microphone and battery were put in circuit with the secondary of the transformer. When the end of a sounding tuning-fork was placed in contact with the microphone, the same note was heard distinctly at the electric arc. In order to show that the electric arc is capable of acting as a telephonic transmitter, the microphone in the above-described arrangement is replaced by a telephone, and the sound waves are concentrated on the arc by a funnel. Speech, singing, whistling, thus directed on the arc, are heard distinctly at the telephone. The explanation of this phenomenon is plain, when it is remembered that the resistance of the arc varies with the density of gases through which the current passes; the variations of the resistance will produce corresponding variations of the current which, by lateral induction in the transformer, are transmitted in an intensified form to the telephone. . . . We do not recommend this invention for commercial use; the language transmitted through the present telephone is usually heated enough; at least, there is no necessity for passing it through an electric furnace."

THE SENSATION OF "HAVING BEEN THERE BEFORE."

THIS curious sensation, which has been experienced by almost every one and which can not be exactly described in words, has been much discussed and has received divers explanations. One of these is that which supposes it to be due to successive action of the two halves of the brain. This hypothesis, tho regarded as discredited by some physiologists, is thought by others to be the most plausible that has been advanced. It is adopted by Dr. Andrew Wilson in an article on "Some Byways of the Brain" contributed to *Harper's Magazine* (April). Says Dr. Wilson:

"When one has gone to visit some place or other to which one is a perfect stranger, there will occasionally come over him a weird feeling of absolute familiarity with the features of the scene. I am not here alluding to instances in which an infantile memory has simply been revived; that is to say, where a person who in his early life has been taken to the place in question has suddenly had his inoperative and dormant memory-cells awakened to the recollection and perception of the scene before him. Nor am I speaking of show-places. It would not be surprising if on visiting, say, Shakespeare's tomb or Ann Hathaway's cottage one should experience a certain sense of familiarity with the surroundings. That to which I refer is a distinct feeling of consciousness that we have been in the place before; that it is well known to us, even if the recognition of it is also dimly appreciated; and that it is an experience of actual past familiarity with the scene, and not a mere chance recollection of the situation which is present with us. I say such feelings are not uncommon, and they have been alluded to by poets without number, and by prose-writers as well. It seems as if 'our life for the moment exists in duplicate, that we have lived through that moment before, and shall again,' as Thomas Hardy puts it. This is what Tennyson means when he says:

> Moreover, something is or seems,
> That touches me with mystic gleams,
> Like glimpses of forgotten dreams—
>
> Of something felt, like something here;
> Of something done, I know not where;
> Such as no language may declare.

Rossetti's words attest the same idea:

> I have been here before,
> But when or how I can not tell;
> I know the grass beyond the door,
> The keen, sweet smell,
> The sighing sound, the lights around the shore.

Dickens, too, in 'David Copperfield,' speaks of 'a feeling which comes over us occasionally of what we are saying or doing having been done in a remote time; of our having been surrounded dim ages ago by the same forces, objects, and circumstances; of our knowing perfectly well what will be said next, as if we suddenly remembered it.' Out of some such ideas, I dare say, the old doctrine of metempsychosis itself may have arisen; of antecedent states of being, whereof some dim remembrances have become projected into the life that now is. I well remember an elderly lady, who was persistently affected with such phases of mind, arguing with me that it sufficed to establish her in a firm belief that she had been 'somebody else' before she became her present self. What is possible to her may have been possible in the case of the ancients, merely translating an aberrant phase of brain, and translating it erroneously, in terms of the mystical.

"In this feeling of ill-defined consciousness, I think, we find merely an illustration of the irregular action of the two hemispheres of the brain. Let us suppose with Wigan that in our natural life we have practically a simultaneous action of the two halves of the brain; or, what amounts to the same thing, let us imagine that the left half of the brain, attuned in its action to the work of the right hemisphere, gives us normal perceptions, and enables us to draw normal and correct conclusions. Then, on visiting an absolutely strange place, we experience no such sense of past familiarity with it. Our consciousness exercises its functions properly and sedately, and we know the scene to be new and unfamilar to us. But suppose, on the other hand, that one hemisphere of the brain acts ever so slightly out of time with the other lobe, what will be the result? The more active half—let us presume the left—will rapidly take in all our surroundings independently of the other hemisphere, so that when the latter has, independently in its turn, also viewed and appreciated the scene before it, it is confronted with a consciousness already ours in virtue of the quicker action of the left lobe. We have in this way acquired a double consciousness of what is seen, and the first intelligence is the cause of the sense of familiarity to the second."

REMOVAL OF GERMS BY FILTRATION.

A FILTER that is fine enough to strain out all germs and that can thus be used for sterilization is much to be desired. Several filters that purport to do this are on the market, but those that really accomplish it are slow of action and otherwise unsatisfactory. In a communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences, abstracted by the author for *Cosmos* (Paris, April 2), M. J. Hausser announces that a filter of prepared infusorial earth will strain out the smallest germs and with satisfactory speed. He says:

"Numerous attempts have been made to sterilize liquids by filtration. The Chamberland filters and those of Garros will sterilize completely, but they work very slowly and are difficult to clean. In these filters, earths agglomerated by partial fusion constitute the sterilizing medium. This partial fusion, by uniting the particles too intimately, considerably lessens the porosity, tho it increases the solidity.

"I have endeavored to utilize clays below their point of fusion. Experience has shown that a large number of mineral substances, calcined below their melting-point and reduced to fine powder, can by mechanical agglomeration make excellent filtering and sterilizing media. But of all those that I have studied the infusorial earth, known as fossil farina and *Kieselguhr*, has given the best results."

The earth is prepared, M. Hausser tells us, by sifting it to remove impurities, raising it to a temperature of about 1,000°, then cooling it and pulverizing it very finely. The powder thus obtained is insoluble and communicates no taste to the filtered liquid. The powder is used in the following manner:

"It is mixed with the liquid to be filtered and the mixture is poured into an ordinary filter. The liquid runs out, and the powder, because of its lightness, is deposited in a regular layer. This layer constitutes a very compact and finely porous filter. It is capable of retaining the smallest particles and the smallest microorganisms. As there has been no fusion, there is not the slightest loss of efficiency. . . . The absence of rigidity is a point in its favor, for it makes possible frequent renewal and cleansing.

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When the filtering power of one layer is exhausted, it is simply washed off with a stream of water and another is formed. The rejected substance is renewed simply by washing it in acid, drying it, and calcining it again.

"Of course the first portions of the filtered liquid, not being sterile, must be passed through the filter again."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Speed of a Bird's Flight.—The Munich Association of Aerial Navigation recently listened to an account by Herr Sohnke of some observations made by Goetke, of Heligoland, on the flight of birds. The following abstract is taken by the *Revue Scientifique* from *Die Natur:*

"The rooks pass over the island of Heligoland, in interminable flocks, every autumn, on the way to their winter quarters. According to the observations noted, their flight was directed precisely from the east to the west; the first birds appeared about 8 A.M., and the line kept passing until about 2 P.M. The arrival at the English coast was noted; the first birds reached there at 11 A.M. and the last at 5 P.M. The rooks then traversed the eighty geographical miles between Heligoland and England in three hours, which corresponds to a speed of 55 meters [180 feet] a second. The observation made on the so-called 'redtails' is still more interesting. These birds, which live in Norway and Finland, pass the winter on the banks of the Nile, in the Indies, etc. At the time of their return to the North, they are captured by hundreds in Heligoland. Now it is known that they fly only during the night, and that they are almost unknown in Greece, Italy, or Germany. It seems then that they make a single trip of it—and in a single night—from their winter home. The trip from Egypt to Heligoland (more than 400 geographical miles) is then accomplished in one spring night, that is, in barely nine hours, which corresponds to a speed of 92 meters [302 feet] a second. It is well known that carrier pigeons rarely exceed 30 meters [98 feet] a second."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS CHLOROFORM DANGEROUS?

THERE is a general impression that this question should be answered with a decided affirmative, and that the action of the drug on the heart is responsible for many deaths. Dr. E. A. King, writing for laymen in *The Nineteenth Century* (March), assures us that this is not so; that chloroform does not act on the heart at all, but on the respiratory organs, and that there is not the slightest danger in it if it is only properly given. But he tells us also that it is rarely administered in the right way. In support of his views he appeals to the report of the commission appointed in Hyderabad, India, in 1890, to study this very question. To quote Dr. King:

"The objects of the chloroform commissioners, kept in view throughout their experiments, were to test the safety of chloroform as an anesthetic and compare it with ether, and with the mixture of alcohol, chloroform, and ether known as the A.C.E. mixture; to persevere with these anesthetics till death resulted; to note the different effects produced by the drugs and by asphyxia; and to investigate especially the alleged liability of chloroform to produce stoppage of the heart. To this end no fewer than 588 experiments were made, principally on dogs and monkeys, who passed from unconsciousness to a painless death. The report gives the fullest scientific details of each case, and embodies the results of the most lengthened and most carefully tested series of experiments with anesthetics ever made. Its keynote, recurring over and over again with added emphasis, is that *chloroform anesthesia is entirely free from risk so long as the breathing is in no way interfered with;* and that in death from chloroform *the respiration always stops before the heart does.* . . . . . .

"The commission has been able to demonstrate conclusively *that chloroform has no direct action on the heart,* . . . *and has proved that the sudden effects on the heart's action are not really due to the chloroform at all, but are the result of asphyxia or suffocation.*"

Now in the common method of giving chloroform, Dr. King asserts, no attention whatever is given to the respiration; the patient is allowed to choke and struggle as he breathes the pure vapor, which should be diluted with air, while the physician anxiously watches the heart. The result is that deaths under chloroform are numerous, no less than seventy-five in a single year having been reported in England, and there must have been many that went unreported. In conclusion Dr. King says:

"Doctors may dispute over the question from their own standpoint. My only object is to draw attention to the fact that there are two distinctly different methods used in administering chloroform: one on the principle laid down by the Hyderabad commission and by Mr. Syme, in which the operator is guided entirely by the respiration, watching it in such a way as never to allow it to be interfered with; the other on the principle of attending only to the pulse; and to say that, having myself taken chloroform more than once, under each system, I can from my own experience testify that under the one method there is nothing to excite or distress the patient, while under the other he is made to taste the very bitterness of death."

Automatic Collision-Preventer.—"Some little time ago," says United States Consul Morris, at Ghent, as quoted in *The Scientific American Supplement*, March 19, "the French state railway gave a public trial to a new invention designed to effect automatically the stoppage of trains, with a view to prevent collisions, grade-crossing accidents, etc. The experiments took place under the direction of the inventor, near Chartres, before many railway engineers and a numerous gathering of scientists. Those present were convinced—so state the published reports—that the apparatus fully satisfied all claimed for it.

"The point chosen for the official experiments offered the greatest possible danger and difficulties. It was on the single-track line between Chartres and Orleans, at the point of divergence of the branch running to Auneau and immediately over a grade-crossing. There, at a distance of 250 yards from the station, the mechanism was placed in position. The invention consists of an immense hook or catch made of bent iron, to which, while rigid, a certain elasticity is given; it is fastened to the rails and regulated by a wire and lever from the station. When lying flat, trains pass it readily, but when raised it catches a lever hanging from the passing locomotive; the latter lever then automatically causes an air-valve on the engine to open, and the brakes are immediately in action. During the trial given, the train came to a standstill before reaching the station.

"Careful calculation has been made that the hook or catch on the roadbed should have at the same time sufficient suppleness to insure its action.

"Another ingenious arrangement connects the grade-crossing gate with the invented apparatus in such a manner that the former can not be open without the latter being in position, so that an approaching train must necessarily stop before reaching the crossing, thus avoiding all risk of injuring persons passing at the time. Further appliances are said to render the invention equally useful in preventing collisions."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A MUSHROOM cultivator in Aubervilliers, France, according to *Le Petit Journal*, quoted in *Popular Science News*, New York, recently "found a superb Lycoperdon, commonly known as the puff-ball. It measured two metres (over 6½ feet) around. In order to develop it well, its owner covered it with muslin and watered it three times daily."

A NEW india-rubber plant is described in the *Revue Coloniale*, Paris, as being "found in abundance on the Kongo, notably in the sandy regions of the Stanley Pool district. Its underground branches, sending up shoots several centimeters above the surface of the ground, produce an abundance of milky juice that is utilized by the natives for the preparation of an india-rubber of very good quality. These plants appear to be related to the creepers of the genus Landolphia, well known on the west coast of Africa, but their stems, instead of climbing, run along just underneath the soil, sending up at intervals aerial branches not more than a foot in height."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PROPOSED CHANGE OF NAME FOR THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

IT appears that one of the questions to come up for discussion before the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at its coming session in October will be the old one as to a change in the organic title of the church, which is now known in law as "the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States." Many churchmen are dissatisfied with this title on the ground that it is not strictly definitive and not as clearly expressive of the character of the Episcopal Church as it should be. A number of persons have been writing to *The Church Standard* (Protestant Episcopal, Philadelphia) suggesting other names. One who signs himself "A Presbyter of the Diocese of New York" argues in favor of the title "The National Catholic Church." Another suggests "The Catholic Church of America," and still another, "The National Catholic Church of the United States." In arguing in favor of the name last mentioned, the writer says:

"Few, if any, churchmen will deny that this church is, in fact, a national church, essentially such in its genesis and constitution. If then *a* national church, and there is no other national church, of, or in, the United States, it necessarily follows that it is *the* national church of the United States. *But there is no other denomination of Christians within our national limits which is in fact, or claims to be, national, in its name, organization, or jurisdiction.* That our own church does claim such national jurisdiction appears not only in the canon of 1859, where it declares that its jurisdiction is coextensive with the United States, but from its uniform course of legislation since its organization in 1789 to the present day.

"These facts would free us from all charge of arrogance, or of offensive exclusiveness, in the adoption of either of these names; for no one of the great bodies of Presbyterians, North or South, nor of the Methodists, North or South, has any national organization. The Baptists and Congregationalists have no territorial organization; nor do any of them deny the catholicity of this church.

"Even our Roman Catholic brethren, I think, make no claim to nationality of organization or of jurisdiction. The Roman Church in this country, if not a province under the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore, may be simply a missionary church in *partibus infidelium*. It certainly is not a national church, so long as an ablegate from the Pope bears rule over its bishops. Of course, since the recent pronouncement by the Pope against the validity of our Orders they must deny our catholicity; but I presume that we care very little what they claim or what they deny."

The same topic is taken up by *The Independent* in an editorial article in which it expresses the hope that the Church may find a name which, while it will designate the separation from the old Latin Church, shall not flaunt it, nor flaunt the division in ecclesiastical government from nearer brethren. It says:

"The name 'Protestant Episcopal' is about as divisive and uncatholic a name as could be devised. The words were meant to be divisive, or, as those who selected it would have said, as distinctive as could be chosen. Whatever in a name distinguishes those who bear it from their brethren, also divides them. Thus, the word 'Protestant' was meant to divide them from their Roman Catholic brethren, if not to deny the brotherhood between them. They adopted it with the idea of declaring that they, Protestants, were of the fold of God, while the Papists were of the herd of Antichrist. The name 'Episcopal' was also selected that it might indicate that its churches were governed not by their membership and clergy, but by bishops. The name distinguished and separated them from their brethren whose ecclesiastical government was different, and was intended to do so.

"Now this purpose did not look toward church unity; it looked toward the perpetuation of division. It was good for a time of protest; it is not good for our times. The church which professes to seek the union of all Christendom no longer wants to flaunt these two flags of division. Of course they will not desire to select a name which will seem to unchurch their brethren of other denominations; but they will desire a name which will invite instead of repel, which will be inclusive instead of divisive. Such a name would be 'The American Catholic Church.' The word 'American' includes us all; nothing can be more inclusive than 'Catholic.' The two words together will mean the American branch of the universal church; and it is conceivable that under that designation, or such a designation, the entire body of Christian believers in this country might be embraced. There is nothing in the name to repel anybody. The invitation expressed in the name is broad as Christianity; but those who wish the change of name also wish all to be included."

MUST THE CHURCH AND THEOLOGY PART COMPANY?

FORMER generations commonly regarded theology as a handmaiden engaged in the service of the church; but under the methods of modern criticism theology has been making new departures not in harmony with the common faith of Protestant Christianity. Just what shall be done in this crisis is a problem that has vexed Christians everywhere. In Germany a determined effort has been made in recent years to bridge over the chasm that is acknowledged on all hands to exist, and such leading journals as the bimonthly *Zeitschrift für Theologie und Kirche*, the weekly *Christliche Welt*, and the *Theologische Rundschau* recognize it as their chief purpose to effect a reconciliation.

Recently the problem has received a new solution at the hands of Dr. Bournelli, of the University of Basel, in a separate work, entitled "Die wissenschaftliche und die kirchliche Methode in der Theologie," a book that has attracted wide comment. The author is a pupil of Franz Overbeck, who twenty-five years ago wrote a work on practically the same subject, maintaining that a pastor in preaching to a congregation should be guided solely by the confessional status of his people, no matter how great a contrast to these beliefs his own theological opinions might be. Bournelli goes a step farther and declares that there can be and ought to be two legitimate theologies, one of scientific criticism and the other of the church, and that these two theologies can very properly exist side by side and need be involved in no conflict with each other. We summarize his views as follows:

Scientific or critical theology has for its aim only the investigation and appreciation of *truth* as such, and in its work can not be bound by any ecclesiastical fetters. This research is conditioned solely by the student's personal relations to God and to religion. And such research must take place entirely in accordance with the historical principle. The church, however, has other interests to subserve. Its aim is to develop churchly *life*, to realize the ideal of the communion with God based on the Gospel of Jesus Christ and appropriated by faith. And it is evident that this aim can not be attained by a scientific theological investigation along the historico-critical line. Life in general, and particularly the deepest and most intense life, the life in God, can not be produced through scientific research. In this matter the existence of faith is the absolute prerequisite to all progress and growth. It is true that theological science is indeed necessary for the permanent and systematic organization of churchly life; but this science can not be of any kind but that which is conditioned by the interests of the church.

Therefore theological science must have two parts, independent of each other. The one is *historical* theology, which covers the Old and New Testament and the whole domain of church history; and, in a wider sense, the history and character of religion in general. The other is a *churchly* theology, which includes, on the one hand, the expression of the doctrines and life of the church (dogmatics and ethics), and, on the other, the application of these to the individual (practical theology).

Practically, in the education of a theologian, these two theologies need not be entirely separated. Students should first take the historical course, which would occupy perhaps the space of

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three years, especially if connected with philosophical studies. Afterward on examination the second, or churchly, course should be taken, covering a period of two years. Nor is this second course to be taken at a separate seminary. It too should be given at the university. On the other hand, the evangelical church should make it a matter of greatest importance to be represented with its teachings in the university faculties, so that in the practical workings the two courses could be fully coordinated in the education of young men for the ministry.

Quite naturally this proposed division of theology does not find unqualified approval even among liberal writers, not to speak of the conservative.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TOLSTOÏ ON THE INADEQUACY OF SCIENCE.

MANY will recall the interest aroused several years ago (1895) by the article on the "Bankruptcy of Science," written by the French critic Brunetière, and assailed by the French chemist Berthelot, and others. Tolstoï has just been expressing views very similar to those held by Brunetière. He recently published in a Russian periodical a translation of Edward Carpenter's book on contemporary science, and precedes the translation with a long preface of his own. The preface appears in the *Courier de Bruxelles* (April), done into French by T. de Wyzewa, and from that we summarize Tolstoï's views as follows:

The work of Carpenter is of particular value for Russia, for the superstition which he combats is stronger here than anywhere else in Europe, viz., the belief that the only thing necessary for humanity is not religion or morality, but a knowledge of the experimental sciences. No error could be more fatal, hence no work is more useful than to spread the writings of those who are masters in the experimental sciences, yet who oppose that fatal superstition.

Carpenter shows that no science in the list, from astronomy to sociology, gives us a true knowledge of reality; that the so-called laws of those sciences have only an approximate value; that the method they follow—explaining phenomena nearest to us and most important by those more remote and less important—is intrinsically unfitted for the mission they assume. The sciences, in getting away from reality, get into a field foreign to man, which they explore, leaving the pressing and the only important problems unanswered. They act as would a man who, wishing to know the nature of an object, instead of drawing near and holding it, recedes to a point from which color and figure can not be distinguished. He then attempts to give a complete and exact description. Thus with the experimental sciences: pretending to explain reality, they despoil it of all that makes it real, and then they give us only arbitrary generalizations.

The pretense of science to be able to satisfy all the natural permanent wants of man is monstrous. Man must live, must know how to live. Knowledge of the way we should live was always, up to our day, considered the science of sciences. Only in our time has the name science been taken away from it and restricted to the experimental fields extending from physics to sociology.

The strong, sensible laborer supposes that men who study and are supported by his labor shall be able to tell him where to find happiness. Science should teach him how to live, how to act toward friends and relatives, how to control instincts and desires that arise within him, how and what to believe. Instead of telling him these things, science talks about distances in the heavens, microbes, vibrations of ether and X rays. The laborer is dissatisfied. He insists on knowing how to live.

What you ask of us, replies science, is a problem of sociology. But before answering questions of sociology, we must study zoology, botany, physiology. But we can not master these until we have mastered physics and chemistry. For the time being, we are studying the forms of atoms and how ether communicates to the world the motion whence life results.

Many are content with the reply. More are not. These latter insist that life is fleeting, that we must know at once how to pass life well. Science replies finally that it has no practical aim, that it is its own end, that it teaches all things knowable, that it is final.

Now science is wrong when it claims this. Science can not throw its light beyond the limits of observation. Just as a lamp lights poorly in proportion as objects are distant, not lighting at all the objects beyond its reach, so no human science can ever teach man except in a fragmentary way. It may explain its own direct object well; objects more remote, not so well; and those at a distance, not at all. But the essential thing on which our judgment of values must rest is the total view of life, its meaning and aims. Science can not rise to that view, religion alone can do so. Our men of science have no religion and admit none, hence their futile claim that science teaches all things and is its own end. However, it does not teach all things; it busies itself only with what is easiest to reach and study. It does not teach us how to live and be happy. Such teaching is secondary and is committed to the theologian, jurist, or economist.

This spirit on the part of science was never stronger than it is now. Science is constantly pointing to its victories over the forces of nature, to electricity, machinery, and the like; but sensible men see not those things, they see only the misery, suffering, degradation, and hardships to which so many are subjected, and the little prospect of relief that is in sight. Were our men of science to teach men more about religious, moral, and social truths, we would not see the hundredth part of suffering and hardship which are now seen on every side.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AS TO PROFESSOR BRIGGS'S CHANGE.

THE recent action of Prof. Charles A. Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary, in transferring his church relations from the Presbyterian to the Protestant Episcopal communion (see LITERARY DIGEST, April 23) is the subject of extended comment in the religious press. Following is a copy of the letter which Dr. Briggs sent to the New York Presbytery announcing his determination:

Moderator, Ministers, and Elders of the Presbytery of New York:

Dear Brethren:—After long and careful reflection, I have decided to sever my connection with the Presbytery of New York, and more especially with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. I withhold the reasons for this decision in the interests of peace and quietness. I may simply say that I have remained under your jurisdiction as long as I could do so with a good conscience. I desire to act in all charity toward all my brethren, and, so far as possible, relieve them from responsibilities for my action. Therefore, I do now withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Presbytery of New York, and I hold myself free to unite with that part of the holy Catholic Church into which God in His grace calls me.

Yours respectfully, C. A. BRIGGS.

It was moved, in view of this communication, that the name of Dr. Briggs be erased from the rolls and a report be sent to the General Assembly, and this motion prevailed. Dr. Briggs has since been formally received into the Episcopal Church and has become a candidate for holy orders. He continues, however, to occupy the chair of biblical theology in the seminary, which, tho Presbyterian, is not under the control of the General Assembly. A question for the seminary is raised by this new departure of Dr. Briggs. It appears that the charter requires that members of the faculty shall be members of the Presbyterian Church.

In discussing the action of Professor Briggs, *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal, Chicago) frankly says that it can not express any special gratification over the accession of the professor, "unless it has been attended with concessions on his part of which there has been no indication." In this connection *The Living Church* expresses the fear that there has been a tendency in recent years to seek orders in the Episcopal Church under the impression that it is "the roomiest church in Christendom," and therefore a safe refuge for men who hold loose views in theology and desire to be untrammeled in the expression of them. While it is admitted that this church has "no really adequate means of bringing discipline to bear upon erratic and faithless teachers," it is said that it does not want and does not welcome men who come into it from such motives, not on conviction, but for lack of conviction." Concluding, *The Living Church* says:

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"The confirmation of Dr. Briggs has been the occasion of these remarks, tho they may not necessarily apply to him in detail. We are too ignorant of the circumstances of his conversion to be justified in classing him with such persons as we have just described. It is true that his views of Holy Scripture, as indicated in various publications, have been such as to cause much anxiety to believers in revealed religion. At the same time, he is not by any means a clear writer, and may have laid himself open to misconstruction. He appears to have energetically repudiated some of the charges on which he was tried. We shall endeavor to hope for the best, especially since we recall the fact that he can not be admitted even to the diaconate without signing the following very explicit statement:

"'I do believe the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the Word of God, and to contain all things necessary to salvation; and I do solemnly engage to conform to the doctrines and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.'"

In spite of what has been said to the contrary, the New York *Freeman's Journal* (Roman Catholic) thinks that Professor Briggs's action implies a very radical change of theological convictions. On this point it says:

"Presbyterianism denies the Episcopal Order as an institution of the Christian Church, while Episcopalianism affirms it. The former denies the necessity of apostolic succession, while the latter affirms it. The high-church Episcopalians, who love to call themselves Catholic and who detest Protestantism, will not take kindly to Dr. Briggs and his Presbyterianized Episcopalianism or his Episcopalianized Presbyterianism, and it is not likely that he will find his new environments more agreeable than the old."

The Christian Intelligencer (Dutch Reformed, New York) takes the view that Professor Briggs has done the right thing to bring about peace for himself and peace for the Presbyterians. It makes this observation:

"The Episcopal Church, so long as there is conformity to its polity, is tolerant of doctrinal diversity, and in its communion Dr. Briggs will find the liberty which he seeks. His views of church authority are much in line with those of the church he enters, and as to episcopacy he will be in accord with many in the Anglican connection if he holds it to be desirable for the well-being, tho not to the existence of the church. In many respects he has been long in sympathy with the church he has entered, and without surrendering any of his personal belief he can find a measure of liberty impossible in the Presbyterian connection. It seems as if this action on his part would relieve as satisfactorily as possible a situation growingly intolerable to him and to the Presbyterian Church."

But *The Methodist Recorder* (Methodist Protestant, Pittsburg) has another view of the matter which it thus expresses:

"We are at a loss to understand why Dr. Briggs, in seeking new church relations, should choose to unite with the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose doctrines are so at variance with those of the church of which he has been a life-long adherent, unless it be that the attitude of that church toward the higher criticism and advanced views of biblical scholarship, as exhibited at the recent Lambeth Council, has led him to suppose he will find in that church a home more untrammeled and congenial to his peculiar and liberal views than in any other. Perhaps his views of churchly authority turned the scale from the Congregational to the Protestant Episcopal Church."

After briefly noting the heresy charges against Professor Briggs and his suspension by the Presbyterian Church, *The Central Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal, St. Louis) says:

"Looking back over the Briggs case it is clear that his own combative attitude brought on him his trouble. He might have cherished and taught the higher criticism without disturbance if he had not flaunted it offensively in the face of the conservatives.

"His change of ecclesiastical relations will necessitate his reordination, as the Protestant Episcopal authorities will not recognize the validity of his presbyterial ordination. He goes therefore as a layman, and not a preacher, into the new fold. He is willing, probably, to submit to this humiliation for the sake of the larger liberty in store for him."

THE INQUISITION IN MODERN TIMES.

THE Inquisition lingered in Italy until the downfall of the Pope's civil princedom in 1870, so Mr. W. S. Lilly tells us, and even up to that date, tho a spiritual tribunal, it had the power to inflict temporal penalties. In Italy, too, not in Spain, its working may be best studied, since in the latter country, as well as in Portugal, it was to a great extent a political engine, and to that fact is attributed by many writers its unscrupulous savagery; while in the former country it was "a purely ecclesiastical court," and certainly less sanguinary. During the seventeenth century, and at least the early part of the eighteenth, it was undoubtedly popular in Italy, partly because of the religious sentiment of the people and partly because of the high character of its officials.

Mr. Lilly proceeds (*Nineteenth Century*, March) to describe the methods of operation of the Italian Inquisition of modern times. He bases his account entirely upon a scarce volume in his possession entitled "Sacro Arsenale," a sort of *vade mecum* of inquisitorial procedure, written by Father Elisha Masini, of the Order of St. Dominic, published at Rome and Bologna in 1716, with authorization of the church. "The divine, the heavenly occupation" followed by the Inquisitor is magnified by Father Masini, who enumerates among the Inquisitors Almighty God, David, Christ, St. John, John the Baptist, and St. Peter. To quote from Mr. Lilly:

"Five classes of persons against whom the holy office proceeds are enumerated in the 'Sacred Arsenal': (1) Heretics and suspected heretics; (2) fautors of heresy; (3) magicians, wizards, and enchanters; (4) blasphemers; (5) persons who oppose the holy office or its officials. A few words of explanation may be necessary with regard to the first, second, and fourth of these classes. The difference between formal heretics and suspected heretics is this: Formal heretics are those who impugn, in terms, whether by speech, signs, or writing, some tenet of Catholicism; and 'those who deny the holy faith, making themselves Turks or Hebrews' (*quelli che rinegano la Santa Fede, facendosi Turchi, ò Hebrei*). A suspected heretic is one who, by his words or actions, gives reason to suppose that he is no good Catholic; who, for example, uses language concerning matters of faith which offends pious ears; or who abuses any sacrament of the church, or sacramental things, such as holy water or blessed candles; or who possesses or gives to others books prohibited by the Index; or who does not make his Easter communion, or observe days of fasting and abstinence; or who listens—even once—to heretical sermons; or who is on terms of amity with heretics; or who, when cited to appear before the holy office, contumaciously disobeys. Among fautors of heresy are such as defend, favor, or aid those against whom the holy office proceeds, and such as knowing any person to be a heretic, or suspected heretic, do not denounce him to the holy office. Not all blasphemers are within its jurisdiction, altho, as the pious compiler of the 'Sacred Arsenal' observes, all blasphemy is worthy of grave punishment. The holy office takes cognizance of only one kind of blasphemy, namely, *heretical;* by which is meant blasphemy that impugns some article of the faith; for example, any of the attributes of God—say His sanctity."

A trial before the Inquisition was instituted in one of two ways, by denunciation, when some one came before the tribunal as an accuser of another, and by inquisition by the tribunal into the truth of some rumor. The former was the more common way, and Father Masini's "Sacred Arsenal" gives full information on the methods to be pursued, the questions to be asked, the nature of the tortures to be administered, the distinctions between different offenses, and the reasons for everything. It even gives a model trial of one Beltramo for blasphemy. The first step is the denunciation and the interrogatories addressed to the one making it. Then comes the summoning, one by one, of the witnesses to the blasphemy, and the questions in each case. Then Beltramo, ignorant of the charge against him, each witness having been sworn to secrecy, is summoned. If he denies the charge

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and makes a defense he is entitled to an advocate, but from the advocate as well as from Beltramo all the facts that might disclose the identity of the denunciator are concealed. We quote now from Mr. Lilly's translation from the "Sacred Arsenal":

"If the accused denies the offenses laid to his charge, and they are not fully proved, and if within the time assigned him for making his defense he has not stated anything in his exculpation, or, having attempted a defense, has not in any way cleared himself from the charge which results against him from the process, it is necessary, in order to have the truth of it, to subject him to *rigorous examination*, the torture having been expressly devised to supplement the oral testimony of the witnesses when they can not bring complete proof against the accused. Nor is that at all inconsistent with ecclesiastical mildness and benignity. Even when the proof is legitimate, clear, and, as the phrase is, conclusive *in suo genere*, the inquisitor may, and ought, without in any way incurring blame, to employ it, in order that the accused, confessing their crimes, may be converted to God, and, by means of this chastisement, may save their souls. It would be an unbecoming and unjust thing, repugnant to all laws, human and divine, to subject any one to torments save in a lawful way and upon evidence; and, besides that, the confession so obtained would be invalid and of no account, even tho the accused should persist in it, for we must never begin with torture but with evidence. And even if subsequently evidence should be forthcoming, such confession would not be validated. But since in a matter of so great importance errors may easily be committed, either to the notable prejudice of justice, if crimes remain unpunished, or to the most serious and irreparable loss of the accused, the inquisitor, in order to proceed cautiously, should put before the consultors of the holy office the case for the accusation and for the defense, and be guided by their learned and wise opinion—altho they have only a consultative, not a decisive voice. Or, if the matter be grave, let him put it before the sacred and supreme tribunal of the holy and universal Roman Inquisition."

The most common of the tortures applied in Italy was the strappado. The person tortured had his hands bound behind his back, then by means of a cord attached to the wrists he was elevated to the roof of the chamber and then let fall to within a short distance of the floor. The torture of fire was the exposure of the bare soles, anointed with lard, to fierce heat. The boot- and thumb-screws were also employed. Any confession thus obtained had to be ratified afterward, without the torture; but refusal to ratify would subject the witness to renewed torture. We quote again from Mr. Lilly:

"It may here be noted with what pains the jurisprudents of the holy office applied themselves to determine equitably nice points which arose from time to time in their practise. Take, for example, the question: 'If the judge in the tribunal of examination—not in the torture-chamber—should say to the accused, 'Confess, or I will give you the strappado,' and the accused accordingly confesses, should such a confession be regarded as extorted by fear of the strappado?' 'No,' answers Father Masini, 'for it is a light menace (*e lieve territione*), and seems rather a bit of bragging by the judge than anything else (*e sembra più tosto una cotal giattanza del giudice che altro*), always provided that the judge is not a person of terrible aspect, and accustomed to say such things and to do them; for in that case the confession *should* be regarded as obtained by fear of torments (*metu tormentorum*).'"

If Beltramo finally confesses to blasphemy, but denies heretical views, rigorous examination, that is, the torture, may be again applied to him to secure this additional confession. If he continues to deny heretical intentions, he does not clear himself from suspicion of heresy, but only from formal heresy. If the suspicion be light, he will escape with abjuration and a more or less severe penance; if it be vehement, seven years of the galleys is an appropriate punishment; if it be violent, perpetual imprisonment.

"Let it not be supposed," says Mr. Lilly, "that the practise of the Inquisition was peculiarly severe if judged by the standard of the times in which it existed as a coercive tribunal. Beltramo would probably have fared worse in a French secular court." To prove this, Mr. Lilly quotes from Voltaire's account of the case of Chevalier de la Barre.

Of the character of the inquisitors themselves, Mr. Lilly writes as follows:

"There is an element of cruelty in all of us. We may all discover within us, if we search carefully enough, that *insani leonis vim* of which Horace speaks. It would be a mistake to suppose that ecclesiastics who discharged inquisitorial functions must have been abnormally hard-hearted. St. Peter Martyr, their 'egregious captain,' who achieved fame as one of the most relentless exterminators of heresy the world has ever seen, is described in the bull of his canonization as being of 'sweet benignity, of exhaustless compassion, of wonderful charity.' There is no sort of reason for questioning the accuracy of the description. No doubt an inquisitor's sensibility to suffering was blunted by the constant sight of it in the torture-chamber. I can the more readily understand that this was so, from the comparative indifference with which, as a young man, I soon came to view the execution of sentences of hanging and flogging at which it was my duty to be present when an assistant magistrate in India. For myself, I do not hold the person of the inquisitor in admiration. But we must be just—even to an inquisitor. And the present age supplies a parallel which may, perhaps, help us to be so. Science is to the vivisector what orthodoxy was to the inquisitor. . . . The vivisector is, to say the least, as indifferent to the sufferings of his victims as was the inquisitor. Curiosity as to the attainment of the desired result, not pity, is the emotion produced in his mind by the agonies and cries which, like the officials of the holy office, he carefully, perhaps complacently, notes. We are not justified in attributing to him, any more than to the inquisitor, abnormal hard-heartedness. But, like the inquisitor, he illustrates a tendency in human nature to shrink from no savagery toward others *ad eruendam veritatem*—in the attempt to elicit truth.

"That tendency I, for one, hold to be evil in itself. The doctrine so ignorantly imputed to certain schools of casuists, that a good end will justify any means, is simply false, and inconsistent with the first principles of morals. We have no right to employ physical torture in order to elicit truth, whether in judicial or scientific investigation. It is an unethical means; and that is the true objection to it in both cases."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

MORE pagans, it is said, are being Mohammedanized in Africa than are being Christianized. All North Africa is Mohammedan, and there is a powerful movement southward.

CANON BURNSIDE, the editor of the official Year-Book of the English Church, has given out his annual summary of the voluntary offerings during the year 1896. The total sum amounts to over $35,000,000, which is considerably in excess of the contributions of previous years.

THE sect of the Nazarenes in Hungary is increasing so rapidly that its growth threatens the Austro-Hungarian Government with an additional burning question. These people, whose tenets with regard to military service and swearing allegiance closely resemble those of the English Friends and the Russian Mennonites, refuse to perform the military duties imposed on them.

IN an interesting review reported in *The Methodist Recorder*, Mr. Baring-Gould was asked, "What was the origin of your great hymn, 'Onward, Christian Soldiers'?" "I'll tell you that," he replied. "When I was a curate I had charge of a mission at Horbury, one mile from Wakefield, and one Whitsuntide my vicar wanted me to bring all the Sunday-school children up to the mother church for a great festival. 'Well,' I thought, 'there's that mile to tramp, what shall I do with them on the way?' All of a sudden it struck me, 'I'll write them a hymn.' And I did. It was all done in about ten minutes. I set it to one of Haydn's tunes, and the children sang it on the way to church. I thought no more about it and expected the hymn would be no more heard of."

The Advance, Chicago, while it believes that the Congregationalists, with the exception of the Moravians, are the largest givers in the United States, finds that they fall far short of contributing the tithe. Taking the number of members as given in the Year-Book, and the average incomes as computed in the census reports, it finds that the full tithe income for this year would be $22,050,000, whereas the actual contributions for 1897 were a little short of $9,000,000. With the full tithe contributions $10,000,000 could be available for home purposes, each of the three great denominational missionary societies could have $2,000,000 a year, and there would still be left $6,000,000 for other objects. "And if the 25,000,000 church members in the United States should give a tithe of income, the grand total would be $750,000,000."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

DISCONTENT OVER OUR WAR.

THE concessions made by Spain since Sagasta took the reins have produced a marked increase of sympathy with that country and a corresponding coolness toward the United States among European observers. Cuban correspondents of European papers are nearly unanimous in declaring that the insurgents meet with little sympathy among the population since autonomy has been granted, and that they would have submitted but for the attitude of the United States. Attention is called to the fact that the rebels destroy whatever crops they can reach, even within the protected zone, and this is assigned as one of the principal causes of the suffering of the *reconcentrados*. The appeal, "Remember the *Maine*," is not admitted to possess much force, inasmuch as Spain has expressed her willingness to submit that matter to arbitrators. Above all, the dissatisfaction of the insurgents with any suggestion of American rule is urged as evidence that the war is needless and unjustifiable. While the British sympathize with us in the quarrel and desire to see us maintain the prestige of the English-speaking people, there are expressions of fear in Canada lest victory over Spain will make us more aggressive toward our neighbors. *Saturday Night*, Toronto, devotes a four-column editorial to the Spanish-American quarrel, expressing itself, in the main, as follows:

The people of the United States claim to be the arbiter of the destinies of this entire continent. From a Canadian point of view this is not to be tolerated, as Canada's Southern neighbors are hardly desirable as masters. It is time for Canada to assert herself in opposition. If the United States takes Cuba, Canada must be compensated; Canada must be given Alaska. The least Canada can do is to close out American trade, to teach the United States that there is a powerful, perfectly independent country to the north of her. A Canadian doctrine must be formulated to oppose the Monroe doctrine, and a radical change must take place in the attitude of Canada toward the United States ere it is too late. The surest way for Canadians to obtain respectful treatment is to act as if they owned the continent, to ignore intervention, never to ask advice, and never to consent to anything which is called a privilege.

The editor is perfectly disgusted to think that the people of the United States, who, he says, "have had no more Christianizing influence than a goat," may possibly become more aggressive than ever after a victory over a nation so weak that it can not win in the end. *The Tribune*, Winnipeg, discussing the difficulty of creating order in Cuba, offers a suggestion which will enable the United States to prove its utter unselfishness, rid us of the danger of increasing our negro population, and please our cousins across the water. It says:

"The great difficulty will arise in settling the question of Cuba's status after the Americans have driven the Spaniards bag and baggage out of the island. How shall Cuba be governed? A Cuban republic with the present composition and in the present state of intelligence of the Cuban population would not be likely to realize the hopes of the friends of the Cuban people. Annexation by the United States and government from Washington would be attended with grave difficulties and an addition to American expenditures and responsibilities of a very serious kind. The best solution of the difficulty would be for the United States to ask Britain to assume the government of Cuba as a crown colony. This would secure to the Cubans efficient and humane government, absolutely free from extortion and corruption, and it would secure to the United States, without cost or responsibility, access to the trade of the island on the same terms as the whole world."

The Toronto *World* hits off British opinion in a cartoon picturing John Bull as he watches the duel: "Sammy, my boy," says the anxious parent with emotion, "I hoffers no opinions on the merits of this 'ere bloomin' row, but don't—*don't* go and disgrace yourself and hall the Hanglo-Saxon family by gettin' licked!" The refusal of the United States to accept the mediation of the Pope has called forth censure in some directions. *United Ireland*, Dublin, says:

"Instead of cooling passion and extinguishing the wild spirit of hate for Spain that has flared up all over America since the *Maine* disaster, the appeal to the Pope has only intensified the war fever and made the madness of jingoism more mad and riotous than ever. . . . If this [the *Maine* disaster] be the reason for America's intervention, then all friends of liberty, tolerance, and Christianity will wish to see her get a right good smashing from the power that, with all its weakness, is not ready to lower her flag, nor afraid to face the bouncing fury of the spread-eagle party in the United States."

The Weekly Register, London, says:

"To all Europeans the papacy is a part of historical education, and, to say the least, one of the ten leading facts of history. There are, on the other hand, thousands of thousands of Americans, carrying on the expert work of modern life in all grades of society, to whom the papacy is nothing in the world but a negligible detail of contemporary European affairs. They take advantage of their position in the New World to refuse to trouble themselves to know anything whatever about the Holy See or about any other local interest in Europe. . . . To all these know-nothing people, the suggestion of referring their affairs to the arbitration of a Pope was sure to cause nothing but a blank surprise. . . . So the hope of modern civilization is deferred. The failure of pontifical arbitration is the failure of all arbitration; for there is no other respectable authority remote from politics, as the Pope is now; there is no other single authority removed by principle and character, as well as by position, from the approaches of partizan advice."

Many papers point out that Bismarck, tho a Protestant, trusted to the Pope in the question of the Carolines rather than risk a war with Spain. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"It should not be forgotten that the intervention of the Pope then led to a happy solution of the difficulty. Germany coveted the Caroline Islands, where she had, like the United States in Cuba, material interests. Leo XIII. 'split the difference.' He recognized the sovereignty of Spain, but at the same time safeguarded German interests by the most wide-reaching guaranties. There is absolutely nothing in the way of a similar solution in the present case. Spain has done everything in her power to avoid a conflict, and the responsibility now rests with the United States."

The St. James's Gazette, London, says:

"The Pope is venerated, not only by Spain, but by other European sovereigns; and this American slight may be resented by them, besides giving Spain a new reason for resistance to the distinctly domineering attitude of the United States. It is not of good omen in the struggle, if it comes to fighting, that Spain should be made the champion, not merely of her own sovereignty in Cuba, but also of the dignity of the Holy See.

"But the United States will also have to meet the charge that, after posing as the nation *par excellence* which advocated the blessed method of arbitration, they are the side that rejects it when their own interests are affected."

The same paper fears that we want war because we do not know what war is. It says:

"The excitability of the Americans over the soaring, screaming eagle of the great republic is apt to make them forget that on the Cuban battle-fields there have been other birds, neither so attractive nor so patriotic. This little breathing-space will give them pause to think. The Angel of Death has been abroad; will they listen to the beating of his wings?

"Spain, on the other hand, has preserved throughout a dignified attitude of calm expectancy which does her credit. Travelers in that country at the present moment are astonished to find an almost complete absence of that feverish rancor among the population which has been so strident on the other side."

The Scotsman, Edinburgh, points out that, despite the encour-

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agement held out by the United States, the insurrection in Cuba is fading, and adds:

"If the United States Government is still willing to give the Spanish Government another chance of establishing peace and order in the island by larger concessions of autonomy, the situation is undoubtedly brighter. But there is a third party to any bargain between the two governments, and that is the rebels themselves. Already the Cuban Junta has met and declared that the United States, before intervening, must recognize the independence of Cuba; otherwise, they will refuse to cooperate with the federal troops, and, in the last resort, will fight against them. . . . It is from the States that they have all along drawn the moral and material support without which their revolt would have been crushed long ago. The resolution of the Junta may help to open the eyes of the American people as to the intractable character of those whose cause they are so ready to espouse."

Life, London, says:

"As a field for patronage, Cuba has been to Spain what India is to us, and something of the same feeling actuates the Spaniard when he hears hints of the loss of Cuba that would thrill England were our possession of India threatened. Then even the phlegmatic, business-like Britisher would be stirred, we suspect. Whether feelings of quite such intensity actuate our American Crœsus remains to be seen. Spain will spend her last peseta in defense, not merely for Cuba but for her national pride; this is hardly likely to be the spirit with which America will conduct its war. Spain will emerge from the conflict sorely crippled, that is inevitable; political complications are almost certain to ensue, but he would be indeed rash who ventured to assert that we had yet seen the end of the once noble Spanish empire."

In Germany, while Spanish rule in Cuba is censured, and strict neutrality is promised, yet it is not thought that we have justifiable reasons for going to war, and the demeanor of the Spaniards is contrasted with that of the United States as pictured by the American papers, much to our own disadvantage. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Bismarck's paper, says:

"Behind this feverish sympathy with Cuba is nothing but the most base desire for territorial aggrandizement. The behavior of the Americans is like that of the incendiary who pretends to help in extinguishing the flames in order to hide his own guilt. This notoriously disreputable republic has the assurance to pose as judge of the morals of the old monarchies of Europe. We advise the United States of North America to sweep before its own door before it undertakes to ply a broom for others."

Radical comments are hardly less strong than this very conservative one. The *Nation*, Berlin, which has always maintained that the people, in the long run, will do the right thing, says:

"The war will ruin Spain and badly hurt the United States. Not only can a single well-officered cruiser do much harm to American shipping, but it is not at all impossible that some of the badly defended American ports may temporarily be made to pay tribute. The end is not doubtful. The United States is a continent in itself, Spain an impoverished country. But why this war? . . . If the United States Government enters into it, the hopes which have so long been placed in the republican form of government must again be shaken. This war, for which no weighty political reason exists, is a frivolity, and we find that the frivolous wars of the cabinets have been replaced at the end of the nineteenth century by equally frivolous wars caused by the low politicians of democracy."

The following is taken from an editorial in the *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Munich:

"The average American, like the average Frenchman, is eminently peaceful. His press belies him, for jingoism is the bone which for years the newspapers have worried, for want of something better. The 'politicians' also deal very largely in this commodity in order to delude the gullible masses. To the politicians patriotism is merely a catchword, for war enables him to fish in troubled waters. Just as the Civil War created 'generals' by the bushel out of shyster lawyers, so another war will do it. The country has to depend upon citizen soldiers, and this gives a chance to professional politicians to swagger around and recommend themselves as commanders. The Mexican War and the Civil War gave some strong characters a chance to distinguish themselves—such as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan. On the whole, however, war weighs the country down with a mob of pensioners, who draw its very heart's blood. A war with Spain will produce the same results—a dearly bought victory for the country, and cheaply earned laurels for the professional politicians, who can pose as 'saviors of their country,' rake in 'glory' in the shape of a pension, and make their bravery the stepping-stone to office."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

INCREASE OF THE GERMAN NAVY.

TWO years ago the German Emperor pointed to the necessity of increasing the German fleet. His Parliament did not agree with him. A year ago they even refused to grant a single additional cruiser. The Emperor was urged to follow the example of his grandfather, dismiss the Parliament, and rule, as well as build his fleet, without it. Instead, he set about convincing the people that Germany must have a larger navy or be content to sink into insignificance. He organized the agitation for the fleet himself. He edited comparisons between the different navies of the world. He drew diagrams of all the battle-ships and cruisers in the world, showing their armor and armament, their tonnage, speed, and coal capacity. His work has been crowned with success. No German party has dared to refuse the ships asked for this year, for the elections are near, and the representatives feared to meet constituencies thoroughly alive to the needs of the country and unwilling to support men who, for party purposes, continually oppose the Government. In 1903 the German fleet will contain 69 armored ships: 19 heavy battle-ships, 8 second-class battle-ships, 12 first-class cruisers, and 30 second-class cruisers. At present there are only 53 of these ships, and if it is taken into consideration that, in addition, ten or twelve ships will be built to replace those which are more than twenty-five years old, the German navy will be more than twice as strong in tonnage and armament six years hence. In England this increase of the German navy has not created much satisfaction. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"What moral is to be drawn from this manifest probability that our old equality to any two or any three may be impossible to maintain? It is no good shutting our eyes to the fact. France, Germany, Japan, and the United States are either equal or superior to us in population. All are industrial in various ways, and all turning their attention more and more to their fleets. What course are we to follow? Are we to call upon the colonies to build to the level of their populations and to make a Sepoy navy in India? There are very material difficulties in the way of doing either of these things; and they might not be enough when done. But if we can not count on keeping equal to two or three forever, nothing remains except that we should begin seriously to consider whether a 'splendid isolation' will be forever possible for us, and to ask ourselves whether for us also it will not be necessary to do what Germany has done—band ourselves with others, since it is perilous to stand alone and there is a danger that others will league against us."

The Spectator says:

"The rather ridiculous incidents which have attended Prince Henry's voyage to the East have deepened the impression in favor of the bill, the public saying, with justice, that if their old war-vessels are in such bad condition new ones must be built. . . . Dr. Lieber, the leader of the Center Party, declared that altho he had no enthusiasm for the bill, the public had; and Dr. von Bennigsen, the old and respected leader of the National Liberals, who once supported the Kulturkampf, declared that commerce must be protected, that Kiao-Chou must be 'held fast,' and that any grievances of the Clericals ought to be removed because 'they had accepted the empire.' The Emperor is, in fact, forming a majority out of the Tories, Clericals, and jingoes, and after the next elections will probably be more powerful than ever."

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The Speaker thinks the German battle-ships could not stop British vessels from bombarding German towns. *The Home News* says:

"Big war-ships need coaling-stations and harbors of refuge. At whose expense are these to be obtained? Great Britain will go on constructing ships and augmenting her navy, but the strain of competing practically with the whole world is one which, even with her world-wide resources, must ultimately prove serious beyond all present anticipation."

The *Nation,* Berlin, replying to the taunt that Germany has no coaling-stations, says, "then we must get them." The same paper, whose editor is a Radical-Progressist and usually in the opposition, acknowledges that "the increase is really very moderate, especially as the finances of the empire are in such a condition that an increase of taxation is not necessary." Against the bill were only the uncompromising Radicals and Socialists and those elements which take in the German Parliament the place of the Irish Nationalists, such as the Danes, Poles, Alsacians. The *Rundschau*, Berlin, says:

"It is a pleasure to see that, despite the efforts of party politicians and their press, even such determined enemies of Imperial Germany as the Guelphs* were forced to admit that an increase of our naval power was necessary. Germany is, indeed, becoming more and more united, more and more a nation. The navy will do much to teach the people of the country that their interests go beyond their own village, city, or state. Much is due to the wise management of Admiral Tirpitz as representative of the navy in Parliament, but the best part of the work has been done by the Emperor himself. With the energy characteristic of his race, William II. has pursued his aim, and his people have not left him in the lurch."

The Emperor has, indeed, gained much more than an increase of the fleet. His popularity is much greater than before, especially in South Germany, where his willingness to work is greatly appreciated. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Munich, says:

"Just as his grandfather could call the army reorganization his own work, so William II. may regard the strengthening of the fleet as due to his efforts. He understood that Germany could not maintain her position without a fleet. His greatness was, however, shown most in his moderation. He knew that he must restrict his demands to the most necessary ships, and he has doubtless given up many wishes out of consideration for the finances of the country. This moderation disarmed the opposition and insured the speedy passage of the bill."

The additions to the navy will cost something less than $50,000,000. The *Temps*, Paris, comments on the significance of the bill as follows:

"The passage of the German naval bill insures that Germany will be in the near future a naval power of the first rank. This is a new departure on the part of our neighbors, and of great importance to Europe. It means that the German Empire is mobilizing its forces for the great struggle which is to be fought for economic interests. It is a new factor to be reckoned with by England, if the latter wishes to retain her naval supremacy and the rule of the sea."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Anglo-Russian Rivalries in Arabia.—Conscious of the fact that other nations are increasing their naval armaments and that an attack upon her widespread empire is not an impossibility, England is increasing her influence in every quarter of the globe to the utmost extent, "so that if much is lost, much may remain," as the *Hamburger Nachrichten* expresses it. The latest is an alleged attempt to possess herself of Arabia. Her efforts in this direction are, however, watched by Russia. The *Viedomosti*, Moscow, says:

"The first step of a British conquest of Arabia has been made by the building of a railroad designed to connect the Red Sea with the Persian Gulf. The road is intended to pass over Sinai to Akabach, from there through Yemen to Mecca, and through the desert to El Gofud. The road will certainly pay, as it would give England a monopoly in the Tigris and Euphrates valley and in Southern Persia. From a sanitary point of view it would also be advantageous, for it would somewhat lessen the danger emanating from epidemics which the Moslem pilgrims carry to Bosnia, Bulgaria, Albania, Constantinople, West and Central Asia, etc.

"Another question is, however, how Russia will view this attempt on the part of England to unite the Red Sea with the Persian Gulf. Strategically, it means the same thing to England as the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal to Germany. Just as this canal enables the German fleet to pass from the North Sea to the Baltic—and *vice versa*—unhampered, so England would be enabled to move her forces from and to Egypt. The Red Sea would guarantee to her the possession of the Persian Gulf, the latter would enable her to defend the Red Sea. But Russia will have need of the Persian Gulf, tho not, perhaps, in the near future. England can not be permitted to build a road across the Arabian peninsula until she has ascertained whether Russia agrees to it."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PARTITIONING OF CHINA.

THE Chinese complain bitterly that they have hardly a port left for their new fleet, and certainly no fortified one. For, while the port Germany has acquired is an almost bare spot, which will not be valuable until work has made it so, Russia has "leased" Port Arthur, China's best naval station, and now England has obtained the right to "lease" Wei-hai-Wei, another naval port with arsenals, docks, forts, etc. It is reported that Japan, whose troops are now at Wei-hai-Wei, will turn the place over to the English as soon as China has paid the rest of the war indemnity. On the whole, the English are satisfied, altho they protest that they have never taken territory in this way before, and blame the Germans, "whose greed for foreign possessions has endangered China's existence," for corrupting English morals. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"The presence of the English flag, supported by an English garrison, is at any rate the outward and visible sign of our will and our power to make our voice heard, and extort regard for our wishes. Apart from every other consideration it will serve to safeguard, or, if the extreme critics of the Government will have it so, then to restore our *prestige*. There will always be people who will be satisfied with nothing less than a perpetual attitude of defiance on the part of England against the whole world. From their point of view nothing has been done until we have warned Russia off Manchuria, without the slightest regard to her power, her resources, her geographical position, and our own material interests in those parts. This, however, is merely our equivalent for the 'yellow' patriotism of America. The vast mass of sensible Englishmen will be perfectly satisfied."

Money, London, thinks that the far East might settle down now, were it not that France also wants something, which may force England to make fresh demands. The paper says:

"The leasing to England of Wei-hai-Wei is an excellent instance of the modern policy of grab which has now been forced upon us. . . . This move on our part has naturally caused a good deal of irritation in St. Petersburg, and the value of the whole thing may perhaps be judged by that fact. In Germany our act of reprisal will not be unwelcome, and we have obtained the assent of Japan. . . . There is only one disquieting piece of news from the far East at the moment. It is a rumor to the effect that France will demand a coaling-station in the immediate neighborhood of the treaty port of Fu-chau, a step which would create an extremely awkard situation. Indeed it is now stated that China has actually promised France not to alienate any part of Yunnan or the two Kwangs, the three great provinces which form the

* Adherents of the royal house of Hanover. Its last reigning sovereign was deposed by Prussia in 1866, when he sided with Austria. Backed by English influence, a few Hanoverian nobles still oppose the Hohenzollerns, but their influence is not very great, altho the Guelph movement gained strength when Queen Victoria's son became Duke of Coburg-Gotha.—*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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south of China and lie opposite Burma, Tongking, and Hongkong; the right to build a railway to Yunnan-fu; and the lease of a coaling-station."

The Home News, London, says:

"History supplies no instance of a great empire going to pieces in the way that China is going. China has never received a blow in a vital part, but bit by bit it is decaying, and it is powerless to resist the feeblest attack made upon it. It is a spectacle, said Mr. Balfour, such as the world has not hitherto seen. We have heard from time to time that China was awakening from her long sleep. Events have shown that it is impossible to rouse her. England, France, Russia, Japan, and Germany have handled her roughly from time to time; the huge carcass has not even quivered under the treatment, and China has been castigated again and again, only to continue in a state of coma. England was the first to seek to rouse her, and in doing so built up the gigantic interests which to-day it is the business of British statesmen to defend."

The Westminster Gazette nevertheless thinks that Great Britain weakens herself by these continual additions to her empire, already too large for adequate defense. This is also the opinion of the correspondent who writes to the London *Times* under the pseudonym "Miles." He says:

"To make the place secure a garrison of about 10,000 men will be required. To create here a well-equipped naval station will require immense expenditure diminishing *pro tanto* the sum available for the fighting fleet. . . . Behind Wei-hai-Wei lies the province of Shantung, in which Germany is already established and has obtained important concessions. A glance at the map shows that Kiao-Chou bay is much nearer to the valley of the Hoang-ho than Wei-hai-Wei, which, together with Chifu fifty miles to the west, can have no commercial value in the future. Our reported new acquisition is 300 miles from the mouth of the Pei-ho, but the near neighborhood of a great military power which will begin by having 60,000 troops at hand must apparently impress the Government of Peking more directly than an isolated British naval station 1,200 miles from Hongkong. . . . Wei-hai-Wei will be a permanent source of expenditure and of weakness to the empire. The step announced to-day is only another instance of our inability to realize facts, and our disposition to grasp at shadows while neglecting substantial interests. Unquestionably the process of saving one's face leads to curious results in other countries than China."

The Russians are beginning to catch the knack of justifying their advances as essential to the welfare of humanity in general. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* says:

"The occupation of Port Arthur could not be made a reason for the dismemberment of China. Port Arthur and Talienwan are absolutely necessary for the exploitation of the Siberian railway. This is well understood throughout the world, and it is also understood that the entire world will benefit by this railway. It will open up the far East in earnest and become one of the most necessary channels of trade. None but English papers actuated by competitive jealousy have ever misunderstood the aims of Russia's attitude in China. The British press would like China to be bled by British trade only. Sensible people, however, appreciate Russia's peaceful policy."

"We do not think the Russians believe it themselves, when they talk like that," remarks the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, refuses to throw the garb of unselfishness over Germany's seizure of Kiao-Chou. It says: "We have taken a morsel because we would have been shut out altogether if we had no base for a fleet." "The presence of the British in Shantung is no pleasure, but it must be borne with," says the *National Zeitung*. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* remarks that Germany has long been laughed at because she, despite her strength, refrained from grasping territory. A glance at the map will show that she has not stolen riches, but has settled down in places which are almost valueless and can not become valuable without work. Many German papers express disdain for the idea that the late change in Great Britain to a more friendly attitude for Germany can gain for the former country the support of the "young" Emperor whom the British have often called "witless." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says "England is tactless enough to attribute to Germany a complete change of front." The *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Berlin, says:

"England expects Germany to sacrifice the Transvaal, to give up the friendship of Russia, to back her in all sorts of undertakings, and merely because Englishmen for the moment think it prudent not to rail at us. Surely, one might expect that the English have too much sense to attribute such foolishness to the country which has had the greatest statesman of the century at the head of its affairs and is determined to continue the traditions of his policy in future."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Matrimonial Problem in Africa.—Single-blessedness, so-called, is often due, in this country, to inability to meet the expenses of married life. So, at least, we are told by the social economists, who advance this reason to explain why so many American men remain single. But the Pondo, according to *South Africa*, finds his matrimonial problem far different. With one wife, it is true, he feels poor, as civilized man often does. But with two, he is as rich as the American with none. With three or four, he is still more affluent, and with ten or a dozen he is rolling in wealth. Here is the simple explanation of the paradox:

"Whereas civilized man is expected to support his wife, the Pondo leaves to his women-folk the privilege of supporting him. This shows that a savage is not necessarily a fool. Mr. James O'Haire, missionary of the Catholic Church in Umtata, explains the working of the system in a letter. 'Polygamy,' says he, 'is the very life's support of the Pondos; the number of wives a man has settles the question as to his previous wealth, for each wife was bought, and for her he must have paid her father from eight to thirty oxen; and now his wealth may be estimated by the number of wives and children, because the whole affair may be simply described as natural human farming. Each daughter is worth, say, ten oxen; if she is well built and pretty, she may sell for forty; then, too, the sons work in the care of cattle, for the whole of the Kaffir property consists in cattle. The wives work, and so do the daughters. But the head of the family, the man, works no more after marriage.' The 'dignity of labor' is so noble a thing that one can not but admire the complete self-abnegation of the polygamous Pondos in leaving it all to the females. And yet the absence of work does not seem to prey upon their spirits. They are as happy as the day is long; they all smoke tobacco and drink beer, and eat mealies and beef, or the flesh of wild animals or wild birds. They sleep a great deal, then rise and laugh and sing and dance, and play and work a little, and are without a solitary care, without sadness or sorrow."

FOREIGN NOTES.

An amusing story is told of the British court in 1864. It was said that a royal visitor at Windsor asked Princess Beatrice what she would like for a present. The Princess stood in doubt, and begged the Princess of Wales to advise her. The result of a whispered conversation between the two was that the little Princess declared aloud that she would like to have Bismarck's head on a charger!

THE *Hamburger Nachrichten* evidently has not a particle of respect for the Monroe Doctrine. It says: "It is not true that the world is divided up. It never is. The whole of South and Central America is at present to be had for the right nation. Mexico alone, perhaps, must be excepted. German emigrants can, if they are so minded, create a German empire there. We need not directly attack any of those countries, unless they attempt to exclude the Germans. It is, however, fairly certain that they will, one after another, cease to be independent states, simply because their people can not manage their affairs."

THE *Ost-Asiatische Lloyd* quotes the following from the *Hua Pau*, a Chinese paper, which proves that the Chinese journalist still holds the record for the "yellow" tendency to distort facts: "When the Germans occupied Kiau-Chou, General Chang Rau Yuan was brimful of fight, but he did not dare to disobey his Emperor. He could not, however, sit still. So he went to the German Admiral with a small retinue and some interpreters to give the Barbarians a piece of his mind. For two whole days he harangued the German, who was so much impressed that he sent a squadron of cavalry to see our general safely out of the German lines. Such conduct must surely increase our prestige and lower the courage of our enemies." The idea of a naval commander being jawed by a Chinese general until he sends him away under the care of the horse marines is certainly worthy of a comic opera.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. STANTON'S SURVEY OF HER LONG LIFE.

UNDER the title "Eighty Years and More," Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton has published an entertaining volume of reminiscences of her long and busy life. The book is an interesting record of its author's active efforts in various reform movements, and is, perhaps, even more valuable as a contribution to the social history of the American people.

For more than twenty years Mrs. Stanton was closely identified with the anti-slavery agitation, and was an intimate friend and associate of many of the prominent abolitionists. For at least fifty years she has been the foremost leader of that zealous band of women who have struggled to secure for woman rights denied her by our laws. Thus she has not only been a student of the social movements of more than half a century, but has had the advantage of seeing the many changes of that period from the inside point of view of one who helped to bring about the changes.

Not the least charm of Mrs. Stanton's retrospections is their frankly personal nature. Few autobiographies have succeeded better in holding the reader's interest in the small details. Even the chapters on "Childhood," "School Days," and "Girlhood," in which one would not expect so much of her own personal recollection, abound in pleasing details. One incident will serve to show the influences that helped at this stage to shape her future life-work. When she was eleven years old her father—Judge Daniel Cady of Johnstown, N. Y.—was deeply grieved by the death of his only son. With his arms around his little daughter, he said, sighing: "Oh, my daughter, I wish you were a boy." The girl of eleven was so affected that she threw her arms around her father's neck, and replied: "I will try to be all my brother was." How she undertook to keep her promise is thus told:

"Then and there I resolved that I would not give so much time as heretofore to play, but would study and strive to be at the head of all my classes and thus delight my father's heart. All that day and far into the night I pondered the problem of boyhood. I thought that the chief thing to be done in order to equal boys was to be learned and courageous. So I decided to study Greek, and learn to manage a horse. Having formed this conclusion I fell asleep. My resolutions, unlike many such made at night, did not vanish with the coming light. I arose early and hastened to put them into execution. They were resolutions never to be forgotten—destined to mold my character anew. As soon as I was dressed I hastened to our good pastor, Rev. Simon Hosack, who was always early at work in his garden.

"'Doctor,' said I, 'which do you like best, boys or girls?'

"'Why, girls, to be sure; I would not give you for all the boys in Christendom.'

"'My father,' I replied, 'prefers boys; he wishes I was one, and I intend to be as near like one as possible. I am going to ride on horseback and study Greek. Will you give me a Greek lesson now, doctor? I want to begin at once.'

"'Yes, child,' said he, throwing down his hoe, 'come into my library and we will begin without delay.'

"He entered fully into the feeling of suffering and sorrow which took possession of me when I discovered that a girl weighed less in the scale of being than a boy, and he praised my determination to prove the contrary. The old grammar which he had studied in the University of Glasgow was soon in my hands, and the Greek article was learned before breakfast. . . . . .

"Soon after this I began to study Latin, Greek, and mathematics with a class of boys in the academy, many of whom were much older than I. For three years one boy kept his place at the head of the class, and I always stood next. Two prizes were offered in Greek. I strove for one and took the second. How well I remember my joy in receiving that prize. There was no sentiment of ambition, rivalry, or triumph over my companions, nor feeling of satisfaction in receiving this honor in the presence of those assembled on the day of the exhibition. One thought alone filled my mind. 'Now,' said I, 'my father will be satisfied with me.' So, as soon as we were dismissed, I ran down the hill, rushed breathless into his office, laid the new Greek Testament, which was my prize, on his table, and exclaimed: 'There, I got it!' He took up the book, asked me some questions about the class, the teachers, and spectators, and, evidently pleased, handed it back to me. Then, while I stood looking and waiting for him to say something which would show that he recognized the equality of the daughter with the son, he kissed me on the forehead and exclaimed, with a sigh, 'Ah, you should have been a boy!'"

While attending the Johnstown Academy, Elizabeth Cady spent much of her time when out of school in her father's law office, listening to the discussion of cases concerning women's interests in property, and reading laws relating to women. Finding that the feudal ideas of women and property prevailed in those laws, she became convinced of the necessity for taking some active measures against their unjust provisions. Her first thought was to cut all the laws discriminating against women out of her father's law-books, but before she had an opportunity to do this her father explained to her how laws were made and enforced, adding: "When you are grown up and able to prepare a speech, you must go down to Albany and talk to the legislators; tell them all you have seen in this office—the sufferings of women robbed of their inheritance, and left dependent on their unworthy sons, and if you can persuade them to pass new laws, the old ones will be a dead letter." "Thus," writes Mrs. Stanton, "was the future object of my life foreshadowed and my duty plainly outlined by him who was most opposed to my public career when, in due time, I entered upon it."

In 1840 Miss Cady, who, after graduating from Mrs. Willard's Seminary at Troy, had become an ardent abolitionist, married Henry B. Stanton, one of the most eloquent anti-slavery orators. The account of their wedding journey to England, where they attended the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London, gives some interesting descriptions of that memorable gathering and of the notable English and American abolitionists who took part in it.

Returning to America at the end of 1840, Mr. and Mrs. Stanton lived for a few years in New York city, removing to Chelsea, Mass., in 1843. Here they enjoyed the friendship of Garrison, Phillips, Whittier, Emerson, Lowell, Theodore Parker, Lydia M. Child, Maria Chapman, and many others identified with the anti-slavery movement. From the recollections of a visit to Whittier we quote:

"I enjoyed the morning and evening service, when the revered mother read the Scriptures and we all bowed our heads in silent worship. There was at times an atmosphere of solemnity pervading everything, that was oppressive in the midst of so much that appealed to my higher nature. There was a shade of sadness in even the smile of the mother and sister, and a rigid plainness in the house and its surroundings, a depressed look in Whittier himself that the songs of the birds, the sunshine, and the bracing New England air seemed powerless to chase away, caused, as I afterward heard, by pecuniary embarrassment, and fears in regard to the delicate health of the sister. She, too, had rare poetical talent, and in her Whittier found not only a helpful companion in the practical affairs of life, but one who sympathized with him in the highest flights of which his muse was capable. Their worst fears were realized in the death of the sister not long after. In his last volume several of her poems were published, which are quite worthy the place the brother's appreciation has given them. Whittier's love and reverence for his mother and sister, so marked in every word and look, were charming features of his home life. All his poems to our sex breathe the same tender, worshipful sentiments.

"Soon after this visit to Amesbury, our noble friend spent a few days with us in Chelsea, near Boston. One evening, after we had been talking a long time of the unhappy dissensions among anti-slavery friends, by way of dissipating the shadows I opened the piano, and proposed that we should sing some cheerful songs.

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'Oh, no!' exclaimed Mr. Stanton, 'do not touch a note; you will put every nerve of Whittier's body on edge.' It seemed, to me, so natural for a poet to love music that I was surprised to know that it was a torture to him.

"From our upper piazza we had a fine view of Boston harbor. Sitting there late one moonlight night, admiring the outlines of Bunker Hill Monument and the weird effect of the sails and masts of the vessels lying in the harbor, we naturally passed from the romance of our surroundings to those of our lives. I have often noticed that the most reserved people are apt to grow confidential at such an hour. It was under such circumstances that the good poet opened to me a deeply interesting page of his life, a sad romance of love and disappointment, and that may not yet be told, as some who were interested in the events are still among the living."

Mrs. Stanton's story of the first woman's-rights convention, for which she was mainly responsible, held at Waterloo, N. Y., in 1848; of her long association with Miss Susan B. Anthony in the agitation for woman suffrage, temperance, women's right to their property, and other reforms; of her work as an anti-slavery lecturer, when her meetings in nearly all the principal cities of New York State were broken up by rowdies; and of her twelve years' experience on the lyceum lecture platform, when she traveled many thousands of miles each year, speaking in a dozen different States, is told with the same richness of incident and observation to which we have already referred. Of some of the results of her varied activities she writes as follows, in connection with the celebration in 1895 of her eightieth birthday:

"Naturally at such a time I reviewed my life, its march and battle on the highways of experience, and counted its defects and victories. I remembered when a few women called the first convention to discuss their disabilities, that our conservative friends said: 'You have made a great mistake, you will be laughed at from Maine to Texas and beyond the sea; God has set the bounds of woman's sphere and she should be satisfied with her position.' Their prophecy was more than realized; we were unsparingly ridiculed by the press and pulpit both in England and America. But now many conventions are held each year in both countries to discuss the same ideas; social customs have changed; laws have been modified; municipal suffrage has been granted to women in England and some of her colonies; school suffrage has been granted to women in half of our States, municipal suffrage in Kansas, and full suffrage in four States of the Union. Thus the principle scouted in 1848 was accepted in England in 1870, and since then, year by year, it has slowly progressed in America until the fourth star shone out on our flag in 1896, and Idaho enfranchised her women. That first convention, considered a 'grave mistake' in 1848, is now referred to as 'a grand step in progress.'

"My next mistake was when, as president of the New York State Woman's Temperance Association, I demanded the passage of a statute allowing wives an absolute divorce for the brutality and intemperance of their husbands. I addressed the legislature of New York a few years later when a similar bill was pending, and also large audiences in several of our chief cities, and for this I was severely denounced. To-day fugitives from such unholy ties can secure freedom in many of the Western States, and enlightened public sentiment sustains mothers in refusing to hand down an appetite fraught with so many evil consequences. This, also called a 'mistake' in 1860, was regarded as a 'step in progress' a few year later.

"Again, I urged my coadjutors by speeches, letters, and resolutions, as a means of widespread agitation, to make the same demands of the church that we had already made of the state. They objected, saying, 'That is too revolutionary, an attack on the church would injure the suffrage movement.' But I steadily made the demand, as opportunity offered, that women be ordained to preach the Gospel and to fill the offices as elders, deacons, and trustees. A few years later some of these suggestions were accepted. Some churches did ordain women as pastors over congregations of their own, others elected women deaconesses, and a few churches allowed women, as delegates, to sit in their conferences. Thus this demand was in a measure honored, and another 'step in progress' taken."

Lady Somerset's Tribute to Miss Willard.—The warm friendship existing between the late Miss Frances E. Willard and Lady Henry Somerset lends to the interest of the latter's tribute to her friend in *The North American Review*. We quote but a paragraph:

"It should be the pride of America that no other country could have produced her and on other age understood her, but it will be for future generations to realize what her life has meant to humanity. It is not because Frances Willard toiled for twenty years in the temperance cause that she is famous, not because she gathered round her an association of women more fully organized and with probably a stronger *esprit de corps* than any other woman's society in the world; but rather because she was a woman who saw ahead of her time, who realized that the evils that were round her must be grappled with by an entirely new conception of woman's responsibility to the world. She has discovered that legislative results were not worth the paper they were written on unless the same moral forces that had succeeded in obtaining them had also a voice in choosing the executive that was to carry them into effect. She realized that the religious feeling of a country was of little use unless it permeated its whole executive life, and that the divorce that has existed so long between the church, in the widest, truest sense of the word, the government of nations and the framing of the laws, was wholly disastrous to the best interests of any people. In order to endeavor to educate the coming race she did not set about a system of reform that meant a sweeping down of all existing barriers, a destruction of all that is, in order to make room for that which was to be; but she realized that, to effect great reforms, it is the home circle that must be first touched with a deep sense of responsibility for that wider circle beyond, which we call the nation. 'God in government' was the motto of all the public work she did. The Sermon on the Mount was to her the Christian decalog by which the world was to be governed, and if she was visionary and idealistic she resembled in this only the great Founder of Christianity, who has set the highest before us in order that we might ever strive after the noblest and the best."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Sense of Feeling in a Lost Limb.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

The article, "Sense of Feeling in a Lost Limb," published in your issue of March 19, interests me very much, and, thinking that a brief statement in regard to the same from a personal standpoint might interest your readers, I make it.

My left leg was amputated at the middle third of the thigh over thirty-four years ago. The sensation of knee, foot, heel, hollow of foot, and toes being present is stronger than in the other limb. In fact, when at rest, one is not conscious of any sensation in his limbs in a state of health; but in the stump the sensation is ever there, sometimes painfully so. This is no hallucination, but is due to anatomical and physiological reasons.

Nerves of sensation pass out from the spinal column to every part of the surface of the body, each nerve having its own particular part to supply, and each conveying to the nerve-center knowledge that its terminal point is being irritated. Thus, a nerve terminating in the end of the big toe, no matter where it is irritated between the nerve-center and the end of the toe, will say to the nerve-center, "The end of the big toe is touched or hurt." When a leg is amputated all these nerves are gathered together and covered in by the healing of the stump, and it sometimes happens that they are firmly bound down by the cicatrix, and as it hardens, pressing upon them, sensations of pain occur, *not* at the end of the stump, but *at the point where each nerve terminated.* Just before storms, when the barometric pressure is light, the air within the tissues expands and presses on these nerve-ends, causing intense pain sometimes, and there is no relief but to reamputate the limb and see that the nerves are not caught in the cicatrix. It is generally the stump that perishes away and becomes small that gives the most annoyance.

My leg was amputated in such a position that when I stand it seems to be flexed with the foot behind me, and I have often tried to remove it from the way of persons passing, and have even tried to put it out to prevent the slamming of a door behind me, and much to my surprise the door did not stop. I have had many a fall in trying to walk, when springing up quickly I tried to put my foot to the floor. I have seen comrades whose legs were amputated below the knee, when on crutches, try to put the foot down and so come heavily on the end of the stump.

As I grow older there is a sense of shortening in the leg, the foot seeming to come nearer the body. If I move the muscles of the stump, as in the effort to extend the knee, a sensation of great heat occurs at once in the stump, when it may be almost frozen with cold. Dry heat sometimes relieves pain in these stumps, but nothing will relieve permanently except an operation, as above stated.

H. A. DOBSON, M.D.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

During the past week general trade and speculation, "while exhibiting most of the characteristics which have become popularly associated with the near approach of hostilities" (*Bradstreet's*), yet "in commercial lines much interest and activity have been manifested in the speculative and actual demand for leading staples, such as wheat, corn, oats, flour, coffee, sugar, most pork products, and cotton. A reflection of this active demand, which had its rise, so far as wheat and cotton are concerned, among foreign buyers who wish to anticipate any possible interruption of supplies, is found in the movement of prices, which, for the first time for many weeks past, shows a general upward tendency."

Silk, Wool, and Cotton.—"The silk manufacture is enjoying a period of unprecedented demand, and has never been more prosperous and busy. . . . In woolens the heavy cancellations recently reported prove to be in large measure requests for deferred deliveries, but a better demand has been seen during the past week, in some quarters on account of large Government orders. In cotton goods the resumption of work by several large mills has increased the output, and the demand does not appear to have diminished. Tho print cloths are at the lowest point ever known, sales are of considerable volume, and there is at least enough demand for other goods to prevent any agreement of manufacturers as to a decrease of working capacity."—*Dun's Review, April 23.*

Bank Clearings and Failures.—"Bank clearings this week are slightly larger than those of last week, due entirely to a gain in New York City clearings. The total for the week aggregates $1,113,000,000, 2.6 per cent. larger than the preceding week, 19 per cent. larger than the corresponding week last year, 10 per cent. larger than 1896, 12 per cent. larger than 1895, 30 per cent. larger than 1894, but 10 per cent. smaller than this week of 1893. There were 224 business failures in the United States this week, against 215 last week, 216 in this week a year ago, 240 in 1896, and 223 in 1895."—*Bradstreet's, April 23.*

Wheat and Other Cereals.—"The check to export trade at some ports, notably at the South, is reflected in temporarily smaller shipments of wheat, corn, and flour. The total shipments of wheat (flour included) this week aggregate 3,223,106, bushels, against 4,525,302 bushels last week, 1,654,668 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,286,000 bushels in 1896, 2,431,000 bushels in 1895, and 2,727,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports this week aggregate 3,363,000 bushels, against 4,666,000 bushels last week, 4,769,000 bushels in this week last year, and 981,000 bushels in 1896."—*Bradstreet's, April 23.*

Canadian Trade.—"A good average trade is reported throughout the Dominion of Canada. At Toronto large orders from the Northwest are a

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feature, and many wholesale houses report the business done this spring as the best on record. Good effects from preferential tariff duties are reported, and the shipment of American products by Canadian routes is a feature. A good business of this sort is confidently expected as a result of hostilities between the United States and Spain. Bank clearings at Canada this week aggregate $24,437,000, an increase of 32 per cent. over last week, and of 40 per cent. over the corresponding week a year ago. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada for the week number 15, against 27 last week, 22 in this week a year ago, 37 in 1896, and 32 in 1895."—*Bradstreet's, April 23.*

Current Events.

Monday, April 18.

A ship-load of **Spaniards** sails from Tampa, Fla., **for Havana.** . . . The patrol fleet will be placed in command of **Commodore Howell.** . . . **Russia** has ordered **two battle-ships** from the Cramps. . . . Arrangements **to move troops south** are made in various parts of the country. . . . Congress—**an Agreement** is reached **on the Cuban resolutions** by the Senate and House conferees, the resulting resolution being the general Senate one, with the recognition clause stricken out; the Senate adopts the report.

The Spanish Cabinet council discusses the draft of **the Queen Regent's speech** opening the Cortes, which is submitted by Premier Segasta. . . . A heavy **drop on the Bourse,** and a corresponding rise in exchange, show the effect of the war preparations in Madrid. . . . The **anti-American riots at Malaga** are resumed, the negro **servant of the American consul** there being **killed,** and a number of persons wounded.

Tuesday, April 19.

Regular **troops** from all parts of the country are **concentrated at** the **four southern points,** Chickamauga, Tenn., Tampa, Fla., New Orleans, La., and Mobile, Ala. . . . Benj. J. Guerra, treasurer of the Cuban Junta, issues a statement as to the charge that the Junta has used **Cuban bonds for bribery purposes.** . . . **George Parsons Lathrop,** author and editor, **dies.** . . . Congress—Senate: Vice-President **Hobart signs the joint Cuban resolutions.** House: **Speaker Reed signs the Cuban resolutions.**

The Spanish Cortes begins assembling in Madrid. . . . All parties are united in **supporting the Government,** and Premier Sagasta declares that **Spain will not yield an inch** to the demands of the United States. . . . The **cruisers** *Vizcaya* **and** *Almirante Oquendo* **join the Spanish fleet** at Cape Verde Islands. . . . The United States **cruiser** *Topeka* **leaves Falmouth,** England, under urgent orders for America. . . . **Ex-President Crespo,** of Venezuela, **is killed** during a battle with the insurgents in that country.

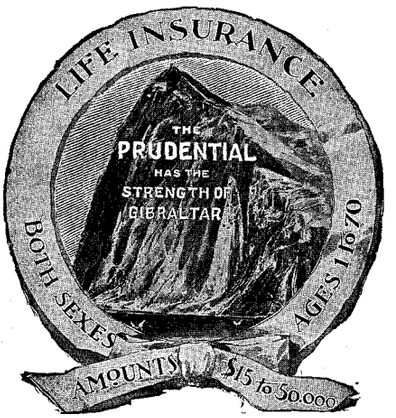
Wednesday, April 20.

President McKinley signs the Cuban intervention resolutions, and sends **an ultimatum to Spain,** demanding the withdrawal of her forces from Cuba; an answer is called for by Saturday morning. . . . Señor Polo de Bernabé, **the Spanish minister, demands his passports,** and leaves Washington, placing the interests of Spain in charge of the French Ambassador and the Austrian Minister. . . . The State Department announces officially that **this Government will not resort to privateering.** . . . Governor Culberson, of Texas, orders the entire Ranger force to the Mexican border to repel **any attempted Spanish invasion.** . . . Consul-General Baidasano **closes the Spanish consulate** in this city, and turns over Spanish interests to the French consul. . . . Congress—House: The bill empowering the President to call **for 100,000 volunteers** is amended and passed without opposition.

The Cortes of Spain **assembles** in Madrid, and the Queen Regent reads **the speech from the throne;** it is **defiant in tone** to the United States, and is received with great enthusiasm. . . . President McKinley's **ultimatum** reaches **General Woodford.** . . . **Don Carlos,** the pretender to the Spanish throne, arrives **at Ostend, Belgium,** having been requested to leave Italy. . . . It is officially announced from Rome that **the powers,** including Great Britain, have agreed **to exclude war from European waters.** Spanish securities fall heavily on European exchange. . . . **Spurgeon's Tabernacle** in London is **destroyed** by fire.

Thursday, April 21.

The Administration begins its plans for **intervention in Cuba.** . . . The **blockade of Cuban and Philippine** ports is decided upon. . . . The State Department announces that, in its view, a state of war already exists with Spain. . . . The **text of the ultimatum** is made public. . . . **Senator Walthall** (Dem., Miss.) **dies** in Washington. . . . **Postmaster-General Gary resigns** on account of ill-health, and the President nominates **Charles Emory Smith,** editor of the Philadelphia *Press,* **to succeed him.** . . . Mr. Smith's nomination is at once confirmed by the Senate. . . . Congress—Senate: The **volunteer army bill,** a resolution placing **an embargo on coal** and other war supplies destined for Spanish ports, and the **sundry civil bill** are **passed.** House: The embargo resolution is passed.



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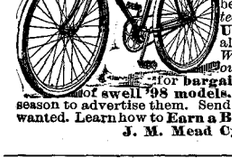

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The Spanish Government, without waiting for the delivery of the American ultimatum, **sends Minister Woodford his passports,** and declares that it regards the ultimatum as a declaration of war. . . . **General Woodford leaves Madrid,** having placed American interests in Spain in the hands of the British embassy. . . . Riots occur in Madrid. . . . The budget statement of the **British exchequer** shows a surplus, and promises **a reduced tax-rate.** . . . The Storthing votes **universal male suffrage for Norway.**

Friday, April 22.

President McKinley issues a proclamation declaring **an effective blockade of the principal ports of Cuba,** the North Atlantic squadron, under command of Rear-Admiral Sampson, having blockaded all the northern Cuban ports, and Cienfuegos on the southern coast; the ports not blockaded are those not having railroad communication with Spanish Cuba. . . . **The first vessel captured** is the **Spanish lumber steamer** *Buena Ventura*, which is taken to the Gulf of Mexico by the gunboat *Nashville*. . . . The President signs the voluntary army bill. . .. **Richard Smith,** of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, **dies** at the age of 77. . . . Charles Emory Smith, **the new Postmaster-General, takes the oath of office.** . . . Congress—Senate: **An adjournment** is taken in respect to the memory of **the late Senator Walthall.** House: The **contested election case** of Patterson vs. Carmack is decided **in favor of Mr. Carmack,** sitting member. . . . The Republican members of the ways and means committee complete **a war revenue measure** which, it is estimated, will raise between $95,000,000 and $100,000,000 annually.

The **American squadron** at Hongkong, under command of Admiral Dewey, **sails for Manila.** United States **Minister Woodford** and his suite reach Paris, having **narrowly escaped violent treatment** at the hands of the Spanish mob at Valladolid. . . . The Madrid newspapers announce that **Spain will** not adhere to the declaration of Paris, but will **resort to privateering.** . . . The American **liner** *Paris* **sails from Southampton,** and Spanish cruisers will try to intercept her. . . . Captain-General **Blanco revokes all the pacific decrees** issued in Cuba, and declares the existence of a state of war.

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Saturday, April 23.

President McKinley issues a proclamation calling for **125,000 volunteers** to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. . . . The last of the **submarine mines,** except those to be exploded in direct contact, are laid in the channels of **New York harbor.** . . . The United States court at Jacksonville appoints by telegraph **a prize court** at Key West to act in the cases of the *Buena Ventura* and the *Pedro*. . . . A **censorship of press despatches** has been established by the Government at Key West. . . . The Ohio senate has adopted the committee's majority report on the evidence taken to show **a conspiracy to elect Marcus A. Hanna** to the United States Senate **by bribery.** . . . It is announced in Washington that Secretary of State **Sherman will resign** in a few days. . . . Congress—Senate: The session is given over to funeral services over the **late Senator Walthall.** House: The **army reorganization bill** is **passed** unanimously.

Captain Sampson's squadron begins the **blockade of Havana** and other Cuban ports. . . . The cruiser *New York* **captures the Spanish steamer** *Pedro*, of Bilbao. . . . The Queen Regent of Spain declares her **confidence in Sagasta** and says there are no fears of a ministerial crisis. . . . It is reported that the **American ship** *Shenandoah*, for Liverpool from San Francisco, has been **captured** by the Spanish. . . . Early Saturday morning the batteries at **Morro Castle fired upon the** United States flag-ship *New York*, but none of the shots were effective, and they were not returned.

Sunday, April 24.

The cruisers *Minneapolis* **and** *Columbia* **leave Hampton Roads** under sealed orders. . . . The report that Admiral Miller of the United States navy had seized the **Hawaiian Islands** in the name of the United States is denied at Washington.

Spain issues a decree recognizing a **state of war with United States.** . . . Spanish **troops** are **leaving the interior towns of Cuba,** burning and pillaging as they go toward the coast. . . . The *Mangrove* leaves Key West to **cut the cable** from Cuba to Jamaica. . . . **Spanish steamers** *Miguel Jover* and *Catalina* are **captured** by the United States squadron in the Gulf of Mexico. . . . It is reported that Spain will **contest the legality of the seizure of the** *Buena Ventura*, claiming that it was made before a state of war actually existed. The **British Government** proclaims a formal declaration of **neutrality.** . . . **Mr. Gladstone's condition** has changed for the worse, and he is reported to be sinking fast.

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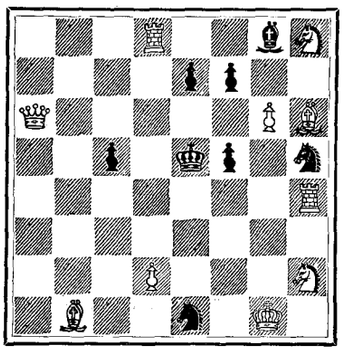
Problem 278.

BY P. F. BLAKE.

First Prize *Birmingham Daily Post* Tournament.

Black—Eight Pieces.



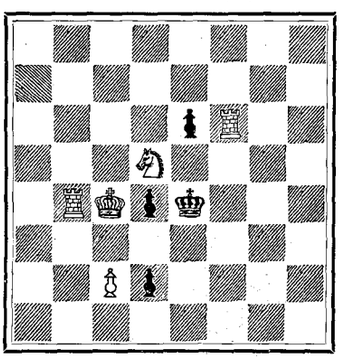
White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 279.

BY J. C. WARNER.

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 272.

Key-move B—Kt 3.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. W. C., Pittsburg; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; D. W. W., New Orleans; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; A. R. Hann, Denton, Tex.; W. J. Conoly, Lakefield, Que.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; W. S. Weeks, Litchfield, Minn.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Iowa; G. A. L., Monongahela, Pa.: Z. T. Merrill, Milwaukee; the Rev. E. V. Stevens, Oakland, Me.; "Ramus," Carbondale, Ill.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; E. E. Bramlette, Fort Worth, Tex.; B. J. Campbell, Danville, Va.; J. P. C., Chattanooga, Tenn.; E. E. Whitford, Factoryville, Pa.; S. B. Daboll, St. Johns, Mich.; H. B. Munson, Hartford, Conn.; I. H. Pengelly, Durango City, Mex.; Mrs. S. W. C., Sing Sing. N. Y.

Comments: "The combination of the double check and the pinning of pieces hard to beat"—M. W. H. "Good"—F. H. J. "Easy, but pretty and ingenious"—C. W. C. "Key-move very unpromising"—R. M. C. "Neat, but not hard"—D. W. W. "Dextrous, deceptive, and difficult"—I. W. B. "A pretty pincushion"—W. R. C. "Worthy of a prize" —W. J. C. "Not a difficult prize-winner"—H. W. F. "The best one yet"—W. S. W. "A superb two-mover"—F. S. F. "Excellent"—W. G. D. "A very difficult two-mover"—G. A. L. "Easy"—S. B. D. "Well deserves a prize"—J. H. P.

No. 273.

1. Kt—Q 2 / K—Q 3	2. B—B 6 / Any	3. Q—B 6, mate?
1. ..... / K—Q 5	2. Q—K sq / K—B 4	3. Q—K 5, mate
1. ..... / K—B 5	2. Q—R 2 ch / K—K 6	3. B x P, mate
	2. ..... / K—Kt 5	3. Q—R 4, mate
1. ..... / P—B 3	2. B—B 7 ch / K—Q 5 must	3. Q—K Kt sq, mate
1. ..... / P—B 5	2. Q—K 4 ch / K—Q 3 must	3. Q—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / P—Kt 4	2. Q—K Kt sq / K—Q 3	3. Q—Q 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. Kt—Q 3! mate
	2. ..... / P—B 3	3. B—B 7, mate
	2. .. ... / P—B 5	3. Q—B 5, mate

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. Barry, F. H. Johnston, C. W. C., R. M. Campbell, D. W. W., the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Dr. Frick, C. R. Oldham, W. R. Coumbe, Dr. Moore, A. R. Hann, C. Q. De France; C. J. M. Grönlid, Elon, Iowa; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

Comments: "The White Ps betray the Key, but the sequel is exquisite"—M. W. H. "Very clever" —H. W. B. "A very strong problem"—F. H. J. "An extraordinarily fine problem"—C. W. C. "The easiest three-mover I have tried"—R. M. C. "A very difficult problem"—D. W. W. "Intricate, versatile, and very perplexing"—I. W. B. "Superb"—Dr. F. "Key-move is obvious, but the variations are very ingenious"—C. R. O. "Key-move difficult to find"—Dr. M. "Exceptionally fine"—C. Q. De F. "A problem with many traps, and Key-move hard to see"—C. J. M. G.

D. W. W., C. Q. De France, and E. E. Bramlette got 271. T. C. Kuralf, San Francisco, found the way of doing 270.

The United States Championship Match.

SEVENTH GAME.

French Defense.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	18 P—Kt 3	Kt—B 6
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	19 Kt—B 2	P—B 5 (h)
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	20 Q—K 2	P—Kt 5 (i)
4 B-K Kt 5	B—K 2	21 P x B P	Kt P x B P (k)
5 P—K 5	K Kt—Q 2	22 P x Q P	Kt—Kt 5
6 B x B	Q x B	23 B—Kt 3	P x P (l)
7 Q—Q 2 (a)	P—Q R 3	24 R—Q B sq	Q—Q B 2 (m)
8 Kt—Q sq	P—Q B 4	25 Kt—Q 3 (n)	P—Q R 4 (o)
9 P—Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3	26 Kt x Kt	P x Kt
10 P—K B 4	Castles	27 B x P ch	K—R sq
11 Kt—B 3	P—B 3	28 B x R	P—B 7
12 B—Q 3	B P x K P (b)	29 P—K 6	R—K sq
13 Q P x K P	P—Q Kt 4	30 B—Q 5	Q—B 6 ch
14 B—B 2	Kt—Kt 3 (c)	32 Q—Q 2	Q x Q ch
15 P—K R 4	Kt—B 5	32 Kt x Q	B x P
16 Q—Q 3	P—Kt 3	33 B x B	R x B ch
27 P-KKt3(f)	Q K-Kt 2 (g)	34 K-B 2 (p)	Resigns.

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) More conservative, and, in all probability, stronger than Kt—Kt 5 or Q—Kt 4.

(b) Black obtained a satisfactory development and he has some chances for a Queen's-wing attack. He might have played P x Q P first, but the text-move seems more aggressive.

(c) Better, perhaps, was P—B 5, followed eventually by Kt—B 4 or R—Q sq and Kt—B sq. The move selected enables White to start a King's-side attack.

(f) The fact that White had time to make this defensive move proves that his opponent's attack on the Queen's wing was not very dangerous.

(g) Black, in all probability, had some sacrifice like Kt x K P in view, otherwise he would have selected the quite obvious B—Q 2 and B—K sq continuation, which would have afforded a pretty good defense.

(h) Had he moved P—Kt 5, White might have answered P—B 4, and there was but little chance for a successful attack.

(i) Black could not adopt conservative tactics, since White's King-side attack was quite threatening. Among others, White had the Kt—Kt 4, Kt—B 6 ch and P—R 5 continuation on hand. The best play, however, seems hasty. B—Kt 2 might have been played, threatening P—Q 5.

(k) Q P x B P, it seems, was much better. The play selected leads to the weakening of Black's Q P, which finally causes the loss of the game.

(l) Much safer was Kt x Q P.

(m) Black's game at this stage was compromised. The text-move does not give ample protection. Better, perhaps, was B—Kt 2, followed by R—B sq, giving up the Q B P or P—B 7 at once.

(n) A powerful move; by forcing the exchange of the Black Kt (Kt 5) White will win the Q P.

(o) A disastrous oversight, which loses the game. Black should have played R—Kt sq or Kt x Kt ch, followed by B—Kt 2 or B—K 3.

(p) After this move Black surrendered; he is a Rook behind, with no possible chance of escape.

The Correspondence Tourney.

SIXTIETH GAME.

Scotch Game.

O. E. WIGGERS, Nashville. *White.*	N. B. ANDERSON. *Black.*	O. E. WIGGERS. *White.*	N. B. ANDERSON. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 B—B 2	Kt—Kt 3
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	18 R—B 3	B—B sq
3 P—Q 4	P x P	19 R—K sq	P—K B 4
4 Kt x P	B—B 4	20 Kt—Kt 3	B—K 3
5 B—K 3	Q—B 3 (a)	21 Kt—Q 4	Q—B 4 (g)
6 P—Q B 3	Kt—K 2	22 Q—K 3	Q R—K sq
7 B-Q Kt 5	Castles	23 R—R 3	B—B sq
8 Castles	B—Kt 3	24 K—R sq	Kt—K 2
9 B—R 4	P—Q 4	25 Q—Kt 3	R—B 2
10 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	26 Kt—B 3	P—K Kt 4 (h)
11 Kt—Q 2	Kt—Kt 3	27 Kt x P	R—Kt 2
12 B x B (b)	B P x B	28 P—K 6	Kt—Kt 3 (i)
13 P—K B 4	B—Kt 2 (c)	29 Kt x R P	Q—K 2
14 P—K 5	Q—K 2	30 B x P	Kt—B sq
15 Q—B 3 (d)	Kt—R 5 (e)	31 Kt—Kt 5	Q x Kt (j)
16 Q—Q 3	P—Q R 4 (f)	32 P x Q	Resigns.

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) This move usually gets Black into trouble. The Kt should occupy this square; and it is always unadvisable to get the Q out until the minor pieces are developed.

(b) While it may seem necessary to get the B from this file, yet, there was no need to hurry matters, and the exchange is better for Black.

(c) P x P is evidently best. The text-move permits White to establish two very strong Pawns.

(d) Very bold and risky, to say the least.

(e) Throwing away a move. P—Q 5, followed by P—Q B 4, gives White something to think about.

(f) Driving the B where he will do the most good. At R 4 he wasn't threatening anything.

(g) Evidently a bad move, accomplishing nothing.

(h) An amazing move. As if White didn't have enough pressure on the K side, Black helps him to some more.

(i) Notice how this Kt hops around without doing anything.

(j) Nothing to be said.

SIXTY-FIRST GAME.

French Defense.

A. S. HITCHCOCK, Manhatt'n, Kan. *White.*	C. G. ROYCE, Tilton, N. H. *Black.*	A. S. HITCHCOCK. *White.*	E. G. ROYCE. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	19 Q—Q 3	B—Kt 4 (e)
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	20 P—Q B 4	Q x Q
3 Kt—Q B 3	B—Kt 5 (a)	21 P x Q	B—R 5
4 P x P	P x P	22 P—Q 5	Q R—K sq
5 Kt—B 3	Kt—K B 3	23 R—Kt 4	P—Q Kt 4 (f)
6 B—Q 3	Castles	24 P x P	P x P (g)
7 Castles	Kt—B 3	25 R—K 4	K—B sq
8 B-K Kt 5	B x Kt (b)	26 R—B 2	R—Q sq
9 P x B	R—K sq	27 R x R	K x R
10 B-Q Kt 5	B—Q 2	28 R—K 2 ch	K—B 3 (h)
11 R—Kt sq	P—Q R 3	29 R—K 4	R x P
12 B—Q R 4	P—Q Kt 3	30 P—Q 4	P—Kt 4
13 B—Kt 3	P—R 3	31 K—B 2	R—Q 2
14 B x Kt (c)	Q x B	32 K—K 3	P—B 3
15 B x P	Q R—Q sq	33 R—K 8	B—Q 8
16 B x Kt	B x B	34 Kt—Q 3	R—B 2
17 Kt—K sq	Q—Kt 3 (d)	35 Kt—Kt 4	P—B 4 (i)
18 P—B 3	R—K 2	36 Kt-Q 5 ch	Resigns.

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) Kt—K B 3 is the accepted move.

(b) There does not seem to be any necessity for this. B—K 2 is better.

(c) B—R 4 is indicated, altho he wins a P by this move.

(d) This is too apparent. He has R—Q 4 which gives a good game.

(e) The P is there, making all the difference. Hence, the move is lost.

(f) R x Kt is more than an exchange of pieces, for White comes out best, with a P ahead, and Black's Q side in a most demoralized condition.

(g) Bottling up his B in great style.

(h) Should not get in front of his P.

(i) Which blunder costs the Rook and the game.

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